هكذا من الأصل
The University of Jordan

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, fair. (75-50) Wednesday, fair. LONDON: Fair. Temp. 21-15 (70-59). Wednesday, Temp. 22-70 (81-68). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 25-17 (77-63). FINAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.50
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
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Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur).	30c
Israel	I.£ 4.50	Yugoslavia	12 D.

085 ** PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1976 Established 1887

...ecuation Today ...Camp ...Beirut

... Aug. 2 (UPI).—Left-...yrian troops clashed in ...Lebanon today but an ...ue mediator announced ... evacuation of wounded ... Zaatar Palestinian ref-...p would begin tomor-... might be followed by ... cease-fire a day later. ...mander of the league's ...ing force, Maj. Gen. ...d Ali Ghunaym, also ...that rightists and left-...greed in principle to a ...ase-fire to be announc-...sday.

...aviest fighting today ... in southern Lebanon. ...tists and Palestinians ...hird day clashed with ...ops advancing toward ...l Sidon, a port city ...south of Beirut. ...rians reached Roum, ...ast of Sidon, and were ...cal newsmen to have ...veral villages in the ...

...ut's eastern suburbs, ...nd leftists traded spo-...tar and artillery fire ...

Two Issues

...b League envoy, Has-...al-Kholy of Egypt, re-...ogress on two crucial ...vacuating the wounded ...atar and implementing ...ll truce called for in ... pact Syria and the ...Liberation Organization ...st week.

... a truce at the Pales-...np on the outskirts of ...ould go into effect at ...morrow and would allow ... Cross to evacuate all ...'s wounded—reportedly ...

...ne limit has been set ... the [Tal Zaatar] truce ...n effect only at those ...t the Red Cross is en-...evacuating persons," Mr. ...d.

...oly's announcement fol-...ks with rightist leaders, ... Interior Minister Ca-...noun, who until today ...ed to pledge in writing ...ilitiamen would observe ...atar truce.

Very Hopeful'

...diator pronounced him-...hopeful" that a general ...will begin Wednesday. ...eeting with Gen. Ghum-...

Chamoun said of a ...nesday: "Yes, there has ...agreement in principle ...firing."

...oly said: "We discussed ... the rightists today and ...as made on several im-...points. Tomorrow we ... with the leftists and ...e can have a truce by ...y."

...oly said more Arab ...oops will arrive "very ...bolster the 2,300-man ...s and to man buffer ...areas we have designat-...spots."

Charge Denied

...oly denied a Christian ...harge that Libya, one ...untries with troops in ... League force, was ...weapons to the Pales-"This is 100 per cent ...said.

...d Cross said the Tal ...acuation will begin an ...r the 8 a.m. truce ...if the truce takes ...

...oly said the evacuation ...resent "the first step in ... groundwork for im-...g the truce" agreed ...yria and the PLO and ... for a general cease-...

... said "some progress" ... made in forming the ...Syrian-Palestinian com-...arged with overseeing ...

...ile, leftist militiamen ... bullet-riddled corpse of ...em, director of the de-...ance Ministry, in the ...ils car.

...tody in Trunk

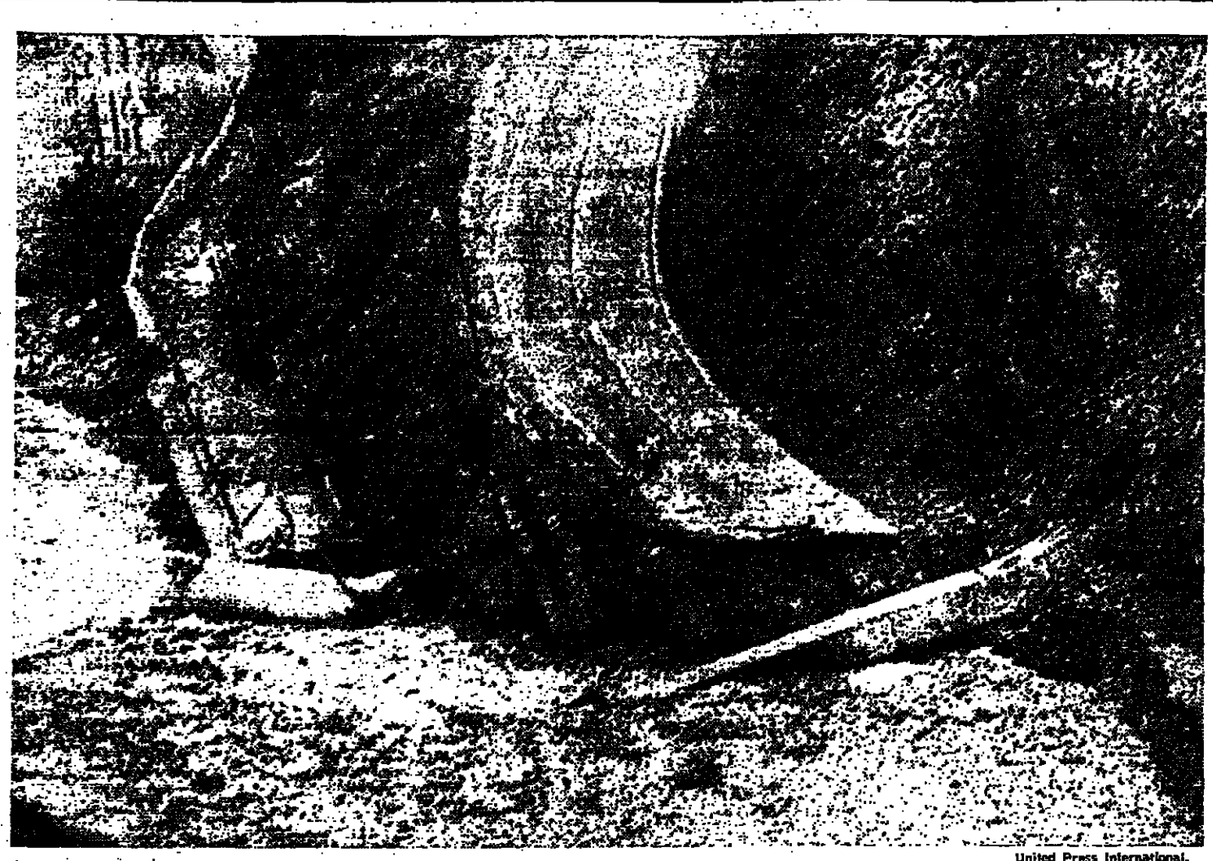
...id they found the car ...night but opened the ...find his body wrapped ...et only today.

...ftists and rightists de-...s death, calling it a ...motivated killing simi-... of leftist leader Kamal ...sister, Linda al-Atrash, ...nd of U.S. Ambassador ...eloy jr. in June.

...ief Yassir Arafat call-...slaying a "conspiracy" ... wrecking peace efforts ...ing Christians to make ... Mr. Salem was Greek ...

...ambodian Ties

...N.S. Aug. 2 (UPI).— ...nd Cambodia have es-...diplomatic relations and ...nge ambassadors at the ...n of formalities, the ...nt said today.



United Press International.

ROAD OUT—Flash floods in Colorado that killed at least 76 persons, by official estimates, also washed out a section of U.S. Highway 31, near Loveland. More than 1,000 vacationers were reported to be stranded in the area.



United Press International.

MOVING TO HIGH LAND—National Guardsmen help flood refugees cross the Big Thompson River on a rude bridge.

Death Toll Reaches 76

Rain Delays Rescue Operation For Colorado Flood Victims

LOVELAND, Colo., Aug. 2 (AP).—Survivors of a weekend flash flood huddled on mountainsides and in isolated homes today as rains and winds forced a delay in air rescue attempts. Officials said that the flood killed about 76 persons and that "dozens" more bodies may be found.

The National Weather Service said that it appeared there would be no break in the weather for at least two days.

Capt. Rich Hovey, the Larimer County sheriff's press spokesman, said it was thought that most of the critically ill or injured survivors had been evacuated yesterday from the Big Thompson Canyon.

"At this stage, except for three coronaries we have up there, everybody is the same," Mr. Hovey said. "To the best of our knowledge, everybody who had some major problem was not in there last night."

He said that the persons with cardiac conditions were reported by rescued friends or relatives, who said that the three had histories of heart trouble.

Authorities said that recovery of the dead from the flood, was their last priority. Dave Feldman, chief of investigative services for police in nearby Fort Collins, said that it could take weeks to locate the dead and that some never may be found.

Nearly 150 National Guardsmen, law-enforcement officers and volunteers were being held up by the rains.

Helicopters were to be used to rescue the survivors, many of whom were trapped on inaccessible patches of high ground. But the rain that began again last night continued today, grounding air-rescue equipment.

"Helicopters will be grounded until they can get in," said John Englebert, chief of operations for the Larimer County Sheriff's Department. "We've got steady rains into Estes Park and some winds."

There was no immediate estimate on the number of persons stranded. Gov. Richard Lamm, in asking President Ford for disaster assistance, said that 250 persons were reported injured and 40 missing.

Mr. Ford declared the region a major disaster area. This will permit the use of federal funds for relief and recovery work.

15-Minute Frenzy

On Saturday night, a 10-inch rainfall running down from nearby Rocky Mountain National Park churned the Big Thompson River into a wall of water 12 feet high and sent it on a 15-minute frenzy.

It tore through campsites and trailers, motels and bridges, raking a path of destruction. There were varying reports about whether warning was given; everyone agreed not much was given.

About 500 survivors were ferried out of the area by helicopter yesterday. A further 1,000 had to stay amid the devastation for a second night.

The Big Thompson River runs down from the heights of Rocky Mountain National Park through Estes Park, about 60 miles northwest of Denver. The Big Thompson Canyon, which runs east from Estes Park toward Loveland, was the site of the worst destruction.

In the same area, 67 persons died in a 1962 flood.

Road Gone

The Big Thompson Canyon is about 30 miles long. The river runs along its bottom. Before the flood, so did the two-lane highway known as U.S. 34.

Only a few miles of the highway are intact now—and those only in segments. "The river changed its course in 30 places," the sheriff's spokesman said. "The road from Estes Park is gone for all intents and purposes."

There were dozens of trailer camp occupants on two campgrounds in the area. "I doubt very much if they had any warning at all," he said. "It will be very doubtful if half of them got out alive."

Peking's Rail Station Sealed Off, Guarded

PEKING, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—Security police sealed off Peking's railroad station tonight after more official warnings that the city could soon be the center of a new earthquake.

Foreign Ministry spokesmen telephoned embassies today to say that 15 new earthquakes had rocked Tangshan, which was heavily damaged last week. Each of the 15 had a force of more than 5 on the Richter scale. Everyone should "maintain vigilance," the spokesmen said.

At the Peking station families squatted before the rope barriers or slept on baggage. Only persons with tickets and travel passes were permitted to pass the barriers and enter the building and then only minutes before their trains were due to leave.

The station's marble hall was deserted. A lone security guard patrolled the corridors, normally filled by noisy, milling crowds.

Arriving travelers ran anxiously through the tunnels beneath the station, dragging their heavy baggage as if afraid of being trapped should the building suddenly collapse if an earthquake struck.

Foreigners Leave

Formalities for foreign evacuees were perfunctory. About a score of women and children, Laotians, Turks and French, took the evening train to Canton in south China. Most foreign dependants had already left by special or scheduled flights to Tokyo or to Canton on their way to Hong Kong.

The Hong Kong government has suspended visa requirements for travelers from China for the duration of the emergency.

There was speculation that Chairman Mao Tse-tung, 82, had also been evacuated from Peking. Chinese officials declined to confirm or deny this.

Reports on the situation in Tangshan, a city of 1 million, indicated that strict measures were being taken against looting.

Security has also been stepped up in Peking. Apart from soldiers who stand guard at every embassy and foreigners' compound, troops with fixed bayonets patrolled streets and motorcycles with sidecars carrying light machine guns were seen.

Diplomats were today becoming skeptical that another strong quake would hit Peking. But the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

• Impact of earthquake expected to be short-term. Page 2.

Olympics Employee Says He Gave Soviet Athletes Tips on Defection

MONTREAL, Aug. 2 (AP).—A university student hired to work at the Olympic village because of his fluency in Russian said he was fired during the weekend because he set up a "defection service" for Soviet athletes.

George Mogiljanskay, 21, said he was in a room at the international center of the village talking on the telephone to a potential defector when three Montreal police officers burst in.

He was released by the police after more than three hours of questioning. No charges were filed.

Soviet authorities threatened to withdraw from closing day ceremonies at the Olympics unless Canadian authorities returned a diver, Sergei Nemitsanov, 17, who said he wanted to remain in Canada.

The Russians withdrew the threat but the youth has not been returned to Soviet control.

The policemen were sent to the room after a Soviet official complained he found a note written by Mr. Mogiljanskay on the floor of a bathroom used by Soviet athletes.

The note directed Russians wishing to remain in Canada to call the telephone number of the room where Mr. Mogiljanskay was located.

"All I wanted to do was help somebody if they wanted me to," the third-year arts student said. "Nobody knew what to do if they wanted to defect. I'm against totalitarianism and the Soviet regime is totalitarian."

He said he placed 40 messages in the area of the village which housed Soviet athletes during the weekend. Mr. Mogiljanskay was born in Canada of Russian immigrant parents.

To Aid Portugal's Recovery

Soares Details Plans For Severe Austerity

LISBON, Aug. 2 (UPI).—Premier Mario Soares presented the program today of Portugal's first constitutional government in half a century with a promise of national reconciliation and economic recovery.

But he stressed that the only way to pull the nation back from economic disaster would be to impose a severe austerity program. He said that would mean higher taxes, shortages of imported goods, forced savings and a clamp on Portugal's unruly labor unions.

"The country is living in an atmosphere of crisis and its problems will have to be solved in this atmosphere," he said. "There is no time to lose."

The Socialist Premier told the National Assembly that the land reform and worker-control measures achieved in Portugal's two-year-old revolution were irreversible but that the people would not be forced to accept the policies of his minority party.

"We will not impose Socialism. That is something for the majority to decide," he said.

5-Day Debate

Mr. Soares appeared before the 262-man Assembly to outline his party's program and gain a favorable vote from the three main opposition parties. He said that if a majority rejected the program after five days of debate the government would resign.

The Premier only gave the broad outline of the 260-page platform but said that copies would be distributed to all deputies by noon tomorrow.

He said that the main thrust of his Cabinet's foreign policy would be aimed at closer ties with Western Europe and that he would ask for Portugal's integration into the Council of Europe and the European Common Market.

Hard Work

On the domestic side, Mr. Soares vowed to reduce Portugal's serious unemployment and inflation problems but said that it would require hard work by all Portuguese.

He stressed that workers in the industrial sector would need to show discipline and shun strikes as the last resort in labor relations.

"We are all tired of the divisions that have separated the people and we want the Portuguese to live in peace," Mr. Soares said. "This government will try to end the psychosis of coups that has reduced productivity."

During the first part of his hourlong speech, he ordered a recess to give the Assembly time to digest what he had said.

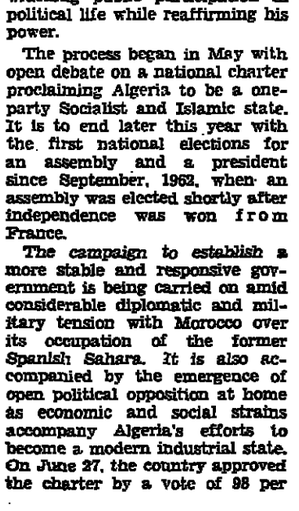
Harsh Words

Mr. Soares promised the business community that no more factories would be nationalized and had harsh words for illegal labor union actions. He said that holding managers hostage, purging owners and occupying plants will not be tolerated.

"We will reorganize the police to repress such lawlessness," he said.

In addition, Mr. Soares said the labor law that led to the creation of a union confederation under Communist control would be revoked before the end of the year.

That drew strong applause from most of the deputies while the 40 Communist representatives remained silent.



AP.

Premier Mario Soares presenting his program.

Spain Prisoners Protest Scope of King's Amnesty

MADRID, Aug. 2 (UPI).—About 40 political prisoners—most of them Basques—at Madrid's provincial jail began a hunger strike today to protest what they consider the limited scope of an announced political amnesty, legal and family sources said.

King Juan Carlos's amnesty was announced Friday but the exact terms of the decree were not expected to be published in the official gazette before tomorrow at the earliest.

There have been varying interpretations of the pardon's scope, but officials said that of about 635 political prisoners, only 200 will be immediately released after the decree is published. A subsequent case-by-case consideration may free as many as 300 more. The amnesty excludes those prisoners who were convicted of acts of violence.

News of the hunger strike occurred after reports circulated in the Basque region that members of the separatist group ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) held in Carabanchel Prison had started such a strike.

Discontent Is Voiced in Algeria

Boumedienne Tightens Grip, Widens Public Participation

By Henry Giniger

ALGIERS, Aug. 2 (NYT).—Eleven years after gaining political control of a military coup, President Houari Boumedienne, a remote and secretive leader, is widening public participation in political life while reaffirming his power.

The process began in May with open debate on a national charter proclaiming Algeria to be a one-party Socialist and Islamic state. It is to end later this year with the first national elections for an assembly and a president since September, 1962, when an assembly was elected shortly after independence was won from France.

The campaign to establish a more stable and responsive government is being carried on amid considerable diplomatic and military tension with Morocco over its occupation of the former Spanish Sahara. It is also accompanied by the emergence of open political opposition at home as economic and social strains accompany Algeria's efforts to become a modern industrial state. On June 27, the country approved the charter by a vote of 98 per cent, which an official termed "a vote of confidence in Boumedienne."

However, some serious warnings were seen both in the national debate and in the vote. Algerians discovered that they were not alone in their grievances. They went about expressing them with such enthusiasm that it may be difficult to return to a system in which little criticism of political and social conditions or of the leadership was allowed.

Overcrowded Algiers, which has grown from 600,000 at independence to more than 2 million as a result of a continuing exodus from rural areas, showed itself much more dissident than the rest of the country. Abstentions ran to 31 per cent, against 7 per cent elsewhere, and the no votes came to 7 per cent.

Blasé Attitude

The relative lack of approval of the charter was ascribed in some official quarters to the blasé attitude of the capital but much of it appeared to reflect discontent with living conditions. Living costs are higher here than elsewhere, distribution of goods is slipshod and in some areas an average of eight persons share a room.

Disenchanted officials talk of the capital as "the garbage can of Algeria," and its potential as a threat to stability has been underlined despite the prospect of new national institutions.

In the fall, a constitution based on the charter will be voted and elections for the presidency, for which Mr. Boumedienne is expected to be the only candidate, and for one-party slates for the assembly will follow. In 14 years as an independent nation, the country has never before engaged in so much discussion and voting.

The discussion was launched by an unexpected and unwelcome source, as far as the leadership is concerned. In March, a group of former leaders of the revolution against France issued the first of a series of manifestos condemning the absence of democratic institutions and deploring a foreign policy that had led to a split in North Africa and the danger of war with Morocco.

Four men took the initiative in demanding constitutional democracy—Ferhat Abbas, Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, Hocine Lahouel and Mohammed Kheireddine, all members of the wartime National Liberation Front, who have since been cast aside. Committees of support were said to have been formed throughout the country and the manifestos gained some circulation through the mails and clandestine delivery by hand.

The four were believed to have been put under house arrest. Mr. Ben Khedda, who ran a pharmacy in Algiers, found it nationalized. Mr. Kheireddine, who had a plastics factory just outside the capital, was confronted with a strike by his employees, who denounced him as an exploiter. The factory was also nationalized.

Algerian leaders, who have a tendency to lecture the industrialized world as spokesmen for the poorer nonaligned nations, were obviously stung at hearing lectures at home.



Houari Boumedienne

U.S. Death Rate Hits Lowest Point Although Population Grows Older

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP).—The U.S. death rate has declined to its lowest point, the government reported.

Heart disease, strokes and traffic accidents took proportionally fewer lives last year than the year before. These improvements outweighed the rising death rates for cancer, murder and suicide.

Even though the U.S. population is growing older, the death rate dipped to 8.9 deaths for every 1,000 persons last year, down from 9.1 the year before and 9.7 in 1968. It is the first time that the death rate has dropped to below 9 per thousand.

The census report said that 1.91 million Americans died last year, the lowest number of deaths since 1967, when 1.86 million persons died. At the same time, the total population grew by 1.6 million to 214.4 million.

Traffic deaths dropped 17.1 per cent from 55,069 in 1973 to 45,674 last year. The National Center for Health Statistics showed that deaths from heart disease, the leading killer, dropped 4.5 per cent from 757,075 deaths in 1973 to 722,570. Stroke deaths declined 8.7 per cent from 214,313 in 1973 to 195,630.

Of the 15 leading causes of death, the center reported that only three have showed an upward trend in the last two years: The cancer rate increased 4.2 per cent; the suicide rate, by 5 per cent, and the murder rate, by 4.1 per cent.

Soweto Students End Boycott of Classes

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 2 (UPI).—Black schoolchildren in Johannesburg's black township, Soweto, returned to school today after boycotting classes in large numbers since July 23 when their schools reopened, police and school officials said.

The return to normality in the schools followed a mass meeting held yesterday in the township, 15 miles south of Johannesburg, where black leaders called on parents to insure that their children ended the boycott.

'Tiger' Chamoun Shows No Weakening

Lebanon Rightist Chief, 76, Is Key Figure

By Douglas Watson

BEIRUT, Aug. 2 (WP).—After four decades in the arena of Lebanese politics, 76-year-old Camille (Tiger) Chamoun still has plenty of fight.

The suave but tough rightist political and military leader is playing nearly as important a role in the civil war here as he did when, as Lebanon's president, he called in the U.S. Marines during this country's 1958 crisis.

One of the three top leaders of the Christian rightist forces, Mr. Chamoun is believed by many to be more influential than President Suleiman Franjieh, who has appointed Mr. Chamoun deputy premier, foreign minister and interior minister.

Soldiers of the National Liberal party, which Mr. Chamoun founded in 1958 and still heads, call themselves "tigers" after a nickname given Mr. Chamoun.

Tensions between the NLP and the Phalangists, the other principal political party and fighting force of the Christian rightists, resulted in clashes last week, in which about a dozen persons were killed.

The other day, Mr. Chamoun's house was surrounded by angry Phalangists who shouted for him to come out. When he appeared with his chauffeur, there were shouts of "Traitor, traitor."

The Phalangists are believed to be frustrated with Mr. Chamoun's unwillingness to compromise in ways that could lead to peace here.



Camille Chamoun

While the Phalangists recently were abiding by an agreement to allow the Arab League's peacekeeping troops to enter rightist-held streets to provide a buffer between the opposing forces, Mr. Chamoun's soldiers opened fire on the peace-keeping troops.

Mr. Chamoun's militia, the principal rightist force surrounding the Tal Zaatar Palestinian refugee camp, also appears to be the least willing to allow a Red Cross evacuation of wounded there.

Ironically, the current uncompromising anti-Palestinian stance of Mr. Chamoun and his followers contrasts with the position he enunciated in 1948 before the United Nations, which was then regarded as one of the best defenses of Palestinian rights.

But, Mr. Chamoun essentially is a conservative nationalist and defender of the long preeminent position in Lebanon of his fellow Christian Maronites.

The millionaire politician is also a staunch anti-Communist. In 1958, he said: "To remain neutral between two giants would only give the chance to either of them to take a step and crush us . . . Lebanon has chosen its place."

Mr. Chamoun was born in 1900 in the village of Deir al-Kamar in the Chouf region south of Beirut that also is home to leftist leader Kamal Jumblat.

He was elected to parliament in 1934 and four years later was appointed minister of finance. During World War II he was for a while Lebanon's interior minister and then was minister to the Allied governments in London. After the war he was a delegate to the United Nations.

Forced Resignation

In 1952, Mr. Chamoun, in alliance with leftist leaders Mr. Jumblat and Raymond Edde, led in forcing the resignation of President Bishara al-Khuri. He became president and served until 1958.

After stepping down as president, Mr. Chamoun founded the NLP. A historian, Dr. Kamal Salibi, has written that the NLP then emerged "as the unrivaled representative of the Christian ethos in Lebanon. Its support came from from all social levels and from every part of the country.

"Christian villagers from the mountain regions and the Bekaa Valley, leading bankers and businessmen and small merchants, contractors and brokers, clergymen and monks of every Christian sect and slum-dwellers in the humbler quarters of Beirut and its suburbs were all Chamounist by sentiment . . ."

Mr. Chamoun is a man greatly admired and widely hated in Lebanon. A neutral foreign official who has conferred with all of Lebanon's politicians lately said Mr. Chamoun "may be the smartest man in the country."

Mr. Chamoun is fluent in French, English and Arabic. A hunter, he had an extensive collection of firearms at his mansion on the Mediterranean coast at Damour, south of Beirut.

In January, rightist Damour was surrounded and eventually overrun by leftist forces despite a defense led by Mr. Chamoun. He and thousands of other residents fled by sea. The Moslem leftists left Damour and Mr. Chamoun's mansion, which he had called the "House of Happiness," in ruins.



Associated Press.

LIFE GOES ON—A Peking family lives under plastic awnings in the streets after the earthquakes. The photograph was made available by the Toronto Globe and Mail.

In Terms of Economy

Impact of China Quake Believed Short-Term

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, Aug. 2 (NYT).—The immediate economic impact of last week's major earthquakes in China's Hopei Province is likely to be quite severe locally, in the opinion of informed observers here. But the long-term effects on China's geographically diversified, expanding economic apparatus is not expected to be serious.

The exact extent of damage from the two tremors is not yet known and, if the Chinese follow their previous pattern after natural disasters, it will not be made public, at least not abroad. But there are definite indications, official and unofficial, that the destruction was widespread and thorough.

The message of sympathy sent by Chairman Mao Tse-tung to party committees and military units in the affected area about 100 miles southeast of Peking referred to "great losses" and "extremely serious damages and losses," especially in Tangshan.

Destruction Report

Some French citizens in Tangshan when the first quake struck early Wednesday said that the city of more than 1 million was "100-per-cent destroyed."

If true, it means the devastation of a sprawling industrial complex that produced considerable quantities of ingot steel, pig iron, cement and coal. There are also important railroad repair shops, serving the region's seven major railroad lines, plus smaller facilities turning out textiles, paper, flour and ceramics.

Tangshan is part of a tri-city high-tension electric grid linking it with Peking and Tsientsin, a nearby city of more than 4 million.

Tangshan's iron and steel industry was begun during World War II by the Japanese. Production dropped sharply after the war, however, and it was not until the mid-1950s that Communist authorities pushed its rapid expansion.

According to Japanese experts, Tangshan also had newer oil refineries and plants producing electric machinery, and making vinyl plastic, like the sheets used for tents by millions of Chinese in recent days.

Coal mining began in Tangshan with small local pits in the 16th century. After heavy British investment in the last century and in the earlier 1900s, the area's coal production grew from 75,000 tons a year in 1883 to 11 million tons by 1958.

Overall figures since then were not available here but visitors to Tangshan recently were told that one mine alone turns out 3.6 million tons a year.

Many of the coal mines have been highly mechanized so the underground loss of life in the earthquakes may not have been high. But the loss of production, even if temporary, and the loss of decades of subterranean investments would be substantial.

The mines, which operated on a 24-hour basis, had many shafts running in all directions. Each was floored with small-gauge railroad tracks that crisscrossed in expanded whitewashed caverns that reminded some visitors of railroad switching yards.

China's first railroad linked Tangshan's coal pits with the important port of Tientsin, where the earthquake's damage also was reported to be heavy.

Tientsin, China's third largest city after Peking and Shanghai, lies just above sea level on a marshy plain 35 miles inland from the Yellow Sea. It has been an important trading center since the 13th century.

Some Japanese businessmen also have expressed fears that the earthquakes may have damaged the three-year-old pipeline linking the vital Taching oilfields with Chinhuangtao, a city about 60 miles from Tangshan. The line has carried the high-sulphur oil that China sells abroad for foreign exchange earnings.

But Japanese experts on China point out that Chinese industry is increasingly spread out. And whatever facilities were destroyed are duplicated in other regions.

The main long-term cost of the earthquakes may well come through the costly diversion of energies, money and resources away from expansion and to rebuilding efforts.

490 Quit Italy's Gassed Area Amid Last-Minute Confusion

SEVESO, Italy, Aug. 2 (UPI).—A dispute over accommodations today delayed for almost two hours the evacuation of 490 persons from their homes in a three-square-mile area poisoned by toxic vapors that escaped from a chemical plant 23 days ago.

The 141 families, 380 adults and 110 children, finally departed in their own automobiles or special buses for a motel at Assago, 31 miles away.

Confusion over whether enough accommodation was available for everyone developed when officials first told about 70 evacuees to remain behind. The waiting families shouted, "Everyone goes together or nobody goes" and "We are not dogs." Seveso's mayor finally intervened with assurances there was space for all at Assago, and the convoy left.

Worst-Hit Areas

Authorities have ordered evacuation of residents in the most contaminated areas around the Swiss-owned Icmesa chemical plant north of Milan. The move was to avert further illness from the lingering effects of the poisonous gas that leaked over the countryside July 10 when a safety valve burst.

Today's exodus brought the number of evacuees to more than 700. Officials contemplated further displacements as they tried to pin down the exact confines of the contamination.

"They talk of several months before we will be able to return," said Augusta Barazzetta, for 24 years the owner of a small bar and tobacco shop in the evacuated area. "But there are also those who say it will be much longer, that it might take three years to put everything in order again."

About 500 persons have been treated for skin rashes and liver disorders apparently caused by the fumes, which contain the toxic chemical dioxine.

Vietnamese Expert

The Italian government has asked Dr. Ton That Thut, a North Vietnamese expert on deadly defoliant chemicals, including dioxine, used by U.S. forces in Vietnam jungle warfare, to come to Italy and use a detoxifying method he developed.

It involves applying a solvent of vegetable oil and animal fats to the contaminated areas. Reacting with sunlight, the solvent is supposed to break down the molecular structure of the toxic chemical and render it harmless.

A special medical test center for pregnant women opened in Seveso to determine whether their unborn children had been affected by the fumes. Doctors feared genetic damage might result. They have urged couples in the contaminated zone to abstain from sexual intercourse for several months.

U.S. Supports Anzus Force to Counter Russia

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug 2 (UPI).—U.S. Under Secretary of State Charles Robinson said today it was essential to have a strong allied deterrent force in the southwest Pacific to counter a Soviet fleet that is expanding in size, capability and range.

Speaking after talks with government leaders, Mr. Robinson said opposition by many New Zealanders to the visit by U.S. nuclear-powered warships reflected a lack of understanding of the current situation.

Any fleet to counter the Russians needs to be nuclear powered, Mr. Robinson said before leaving for talks in Canberra, among Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

Mr. Robinson said he thought it was inevitable that the Anzus alliance between the three countries would develop in strength in view of the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, the growth of the Soviet fleet and the growth of independence of Pacific island nations.

55 Die in Pakistan Rains

LAHORE, Pakistan, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—At least 55 persons have died after heavy rains caused flooding in the Punjab Province of Pakistan during the weekend, according to unofficial reports. Rail and road traffic was disrupted.

12 Die After Going To U.S. Meeting; Symptoms Same

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 2 (AP).—Twelve persons who attended a state American Legion convention in Philadelphia July 21-24 have died of similar symptoms, a legion official and other sources said today.

Edward Hoak, the legion's state adjutant, said, "We don't know what it is but it's all over the state."

He said 10,000 persons attended the convention.

A state health official said an investigation was begun today. He said he had no indication regarding the causes of the deaths.

Mr. Hoak said many persons who were at the convention have been admitted to hospitals throughout the state, including seven in Williamsport and three at Wilkes-Barre. He said all have the same symptoms.

"They have a pain in their chest. They get a high temperature," Mr. Hoak said. He said some symptoms resemble a chest cold and the temperatures range from 104 to 107 degrees.

Peking's Railroad Terminal Cordoned Off and Guarded

(Continued from Page 1)

warnings had to be taken seriously and again tonight those foreigners still in the city slept in tents or in low modern buildings and close to doors left open.

Virtually all of the city's operations have been moved outdoors since Wednesday's big tremor.

Post offices are in big tents. The Bank of China has moved operations to the open forecourt of an insurance building. There were lines of foreigners waiting to withdraw money before leaving the city.

The few foreign students—about 100—remaining here after the end of the university term left by train tonight for Nanning, near the Vietnamese border. The trip was paid for by the Chinese government.

There was an air of tenseness in Peking today. Some persons have started wearing hard safety hats woven from basketry, while the vast shanty towns of shacks and tents lining every street and packing every park are being improved and elaborated.

110 Aftershocks Reported

TOKYO, Aug. 2 (AP).—Foreign residents of Peking began arriving in Tokyo and Hong Kong today and Chinese officials reported 110 aftershocks in the northeast during the weekend.

Chinese news media still have not disclosed casualties from Wednesday's quake but the People's Daily said today, "Some workers and poor and lower-middle peasants have laid down their lives to rescue their class brothers."

In Tangshan, which foreign visitors said was left with almost no buildings standing, the official Chinese news agency said that 'an overwhelming majority" of those in the Kailuan coal mines at the time of the quake returned to the surface safely. It added, "Many people in the city are now out of danger."

It had been estimated that as many as 15,000 miners were underground when the quake struck.

Rescue workers converged on the Tangshan area from all parts of China, the agency said.

It said railroads, highways, water, electricity and telecommunications "are being restored step by step. Anti-quake relief work in the rural districts of Tangshan Prefecture is well under way."

Pacific Islands Jolted

GOLDEN, Colo., Aug. 2 (AP).—A strong earthquake shook the New Hebrides Islands in the South Pacific early today, a spokesman at the National Earthquake Information Center here said.

Marvin Carlson, a staff geophysicist, said the quake registered 6.9 on the Richter scale. There were no reports of severe damage.

The New Hebrides are about 500 miles west of Fiji.

U.S. Probes Mobil For Alleged Oil Sales to Rhodesia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—The Treasury is investigating allegations that subsidiaries of the Mobil Oil Co. have traded with Rhodesia in violation of UN sanctions, a Treasury spokesman said today.

A Mobil spokesman in New York said the company was studying charges that its subsidiaries devised ways to cover up petroleum sales to the breakaway British colony.

Last June several U.S. religious groups told the Sanctions Committee of the UN Security Council that foreign oil companies had clandestinely supplied Rhodesia with fuel ever since the colony's unilateral declaration of independence 10 years ago.

Mobil then denied any involvement.

Assistant Treasury Secretary David Macdonald today said the Mobil investigation began about three weeks ago. The allegations, if proved, could mean Mobil was violating U.S. laws upholding the UN sanctions, he said.

In New York, Mobil confirmed a New York Times report today that the company was studying allegations that its subsidiaries devised ways to conceal sales of petroleum products to Rhodesia.

Australia to Probe Alleged Massacre

CANBERRA, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—Australian Defense Minister James Killen today ordered an official investigation into allegations that Australian troops massacred 27 civilians in South Vietnam in 1970.

Former Deputy Prime Minister Jim Cairns, of the opposition Labor party, who has just returned from a visit to Vietnam, said yesterday that Australian troops had shot unarmed men, women and children at the village of Hua Long in Phuc Tuy Province.

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Body of Vienna Bridge Victim Is Recovered From Danube

VIENNA, Aug. 2 (UPI).—Divers recovered the body today of Karl Kretschmer, 22, the driver of a minibus that fell into the Danube yesterday when one of the city's main bridges, the Reichsbruecke, collapsed.

Police called off the search for further victims, saying there was no indication that Mr. Kretschmer had passengers with him, as had been believed.

Mayor Leopold Gratz ordered an inspection of Vienna's five other Danube bridges and an independent commission of university experts opened an investigation into the reasons for the collapse.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky called a Cabinet meeting for tomorrow to decide on measures to clear the waterway for shipping and the earliest possible construction of temporary bridges.

Mayor Gratz ordered a detailed examination of the load-bearing capacity of the Floridsdorf Bridge, which is due for replacement in 1980 and now will bear the brunt of traffic over the river.

The traffic department announced that trucks over 3 1/2 tons would be banned from the Floridsdorf Bridge, recently found to be badly rusted.

Rust, metal fatigue and a defective pier were cited by experts as probable causes for the collapse of the Reichsbruecke.

Engineering experts could offer no explanation why the Reichsbruecke collapsed with only four vehicles on it, rather than during a weekday rush hour, when it carries more than 1,000 vehicles at a time.

A 500-yard section of the steel and concrete structure, built in 1937, tumbled into the Danube, where it lies in broken slabs.

Gamblers Stone Police

KARACHI, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—More than 100 gamblers stoned police who raided their gambling den here, the police said. Eight policemen and six gamblers were injured and 65 persons were arrested.

Duplicating Decline of Aid

Last Soviet Adviser Expect To Quit Egypt by End of Ye

By Eric Pace

CAIRO, Aug. 2 (NYT).—The number of Soviet military technicians and advisers in Egypt, once well into the thousands, has shrunk to roughly 100 and may reach zero by the end of the year, well-placed sources sympathetic to Egypt's President Anwar Sadat reported last week.

T band of Soviet military experts remaining here has dwindled since 1972, as has Soviet military aid to Egypt.

In July, 1972, Mr. Sadat, in a major policy turnabout, abruptly expelled 20,000 Soviet military experts.

This spring, in a further move away from the Soviet orbit, Mr. Sadat had the People's Assembly abrogate Cairo's friendship treaty with Moscow.

Egyptian sources said at the time that the step had been prompted above all by the need to clear the road for the purchase of arms in the United States and Europe.

No Results

But the well-placed informants reported that Egypt's casting about for acquisitions of military material from other quarters in recent months had apparently achieved no substantial results.

The modest contingent of six C-130 Hercules military transport planes that Egypt has arranged to acquire from the United States is expected to arrive before the year's end—although whether and what U.S. civilian or military personnel are to come along to initiate Egyptians in their use has not been officially disclosed here.

Egypt's need for foreign military advisers was underscored by its poor showing in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Soon after, Mr. Sadat's predecessor, Gamal Abdel Nasser, was pressing Moscow to supply Egypt with military experts as well as with new arms, and before long Soviet experts were serving with every Egyptian military formation above battalion level.

By the start of this year the number of Soviet experts is understood to have fallen to about 175. The 100 or so who remain are said to be here under the terms of contracts relating to Soviet-built aircraft and equipment.

The Egyptian Air Force other branches of the a forces, which are mostly eq with Soviet armament, are fering from shortages of parts now that the infl Soviet parts has been se curtailed.

Knowledgeable East Euro have been saying here in p that supplies of Soviet parts have been shut eff pletely and sympathizers o Sadat contend that this was in an unsuccessful Soviet at to generate resentment a Mr. Sadat among Egyptia ficers as they find their (ment breaking down.

Ex-Industry Chief Held in Japan's Lockheed Case

TOKYO, Aug. 2 (UPI).—A former chairman of a giant Japanese trading firm was indicted today in connection with the $12-million Lockheed payoffs scandal.

The Tokyo district prosecutor's office announced that Hiro Hiyama, 66, former chairman of Marubeni Corp., former agent of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. of the United States, was indicted on charges of violating Japan's foreign exchange and foreign trade control law.

Mr. Hiyama is accused of passing 500 million yen ($1.6 million) of Lockheed funds to former Premier Kakuei Tanaka on four occasions between Aug. 10, 1973, and March 1, 1974.

Mr. Tanaka, who stepped down as premier under corruption charges in November, 1974, and Mr. Hiyama, who resigned after the outbreak of the Lockheed scandal in February, are being held at the Tokyo Detention Center.

The indictment said that Mr. Hiyama, in collusion with two former Marubeni executives and John Clutter, former Lockheed representative in Tokyo, delivered the funds to Mr. Tanaka in violation of the foreign exchange regulations prohibiting unauthorized transactions of foreign currency.

UN Gets U.S. Aid For Palestinians

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 2 (UPI).—The United States today paid the remainder of its full 1976 contribution of $26.7 million to the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the Middle East.

Presenting a check for $16.9 million to the UN Secretariat, Ambassador William Scranton stressed the importance of the work of the agency, which supports Palestinian refugees in the countries neighboring Israel. The United States paid a first installment of $9.8 million in January.

"Over 1,600,000 refugees are registered with UNRWA and approximately 800,000 are receiving directly UNRWA rations," Mr. Scranton said. "UNRWA carries out its vital mission often under the most difficult circumstances, which have been further exacerbated by the crisis in Lebanon."

Egypt Restricts Sale Of Alcoholic Drinks

CAIRO, Aug. 2 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat has issued a decree prohibiting the drinking of alcoholic beverages in public places with the exception of hotels, clubs and other tourist places, the newspaper Al Ahram said today.

The decree canceled licenses for serving drinks in public places in Egypt and prohibited commercial advertisements on all types of alcohol, the newspaper said. Mr. Sadat's decree was an endorsement of a May 30 National Assembly resolution.

Israeli Arm Bars Convo Of Rightists

JERUSALEM, Aug. 2 (U Israeli troops today turned rightist Jews trying to set unauthorized settlement Jericho in the West Bank.

Troops manning an army block stopped a bus and ta voy of more than 50 right the West Bank town of J on the road from Jerusal Jericho.

They sealed off Jericho. ping all buses, cars and tax ing to enter and leave the near the northern shore Dead Sea.

Members of the halted included Hanan Porat, lea the fervently nationalistic Emunim movement, and born Rabbi Meir Kahane, f of the militant Jewish D League.

Gush Emunim said the group had asked for perm to set up a camp near J for 48 hours but the Israe ernment ignored the requ

Rabbi Kahane said the group only wanted to set "symbolic settlement" nea cho. He said that he p to teach a course at the ment.

Greater Israel

Gush Emunim, whose me have been pressuring the ernment to keep all the oc West Bank as part of a "G Israel," set up an unauth settlement last spring at near Nablus.

The Israeli government criticized the Kadum sett but has yet to move again camp—apparently because of angering rightists with ruling coalition.

The West Bank, which w scene of violence durin spring, was affected today second day in a row by a keepers' strike to protest Israeli sales tax. No seric cidents were reported toda

New Settlement Plan

TEL AVIV, Aug. 2 (AP) Jewish Agency plans new and villages for 5,000 sett Israel and in a lightly pop section of the Gaza Strip the next 10 years, Radio reported today.

The Jewish Agency's which needs approval from Minister Yitzhak Rabin's g ment, apparently was de not to antagonize Arabs.

The radio report said th new Jewish agricultural a dustrial villages would be in Israel's Galilee an Desert territories, and in t cupied Gaza Strip's southe tion, where the Arab popu is sparse. The Gaza Stri taken from Egyptian admi tion in the 1967 war.

Ranaan Weitz, head o agency's settlement depar was quoted as saying ther no need for Israel to buil population centers in th habited parts of occupied land, such as the West Ba

Guerrilla Killed

TEL AVIV, Aug. 2 (UPI Israeli Army patrol today an Arab guerrilla and wo another in a clash on the ern shoreline of the Dead military sources said.

The sources said that th trol spotted the two men a were trying to cross the Sea in a "makeshift boat." of the Israelis was injure

Israel Charges Sinai Violation

JERUSALEM, Aug. 2 (U Israel charged yesterday Egypt has violated the sponsored truce agreement Sinai.

It said that Egyptian bo ters had flown over the buffer zone policed by U Nations forces and had bu troops west of the Suez Can

The charges were made b fense Minister Shimon Per a meeting of the Israeli Ca a government communique. Under the accord signe months ago, Egypt and Isra permitted to station no more eight infantry battalions on front lines.

Husak Returns Home

MOSCOW, Aug. 2 (UPI).— choslovak leader Gustav H has returned home after a week vacation and meeting Soviet leader Leonid Brezh Pravda said today.

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A Million Pilgrims Expected

Eucharistic Congress Opens in Philadelphia

By Janis Johnson

LADELPHIA, Aug. 2 (WP). 41st International Eucha- Congress, conceived as a demonstration of the vi- of the Roman Catholic opened here yesterday. re the eight-day congress organizers expect 1 million as here for the conferences, parades, exhibits, pageants and worship.

The occasional Eucharistic Congresses began in France in 1883 to counter the anti-religious atmosphere of the times. The only congress held until now in the United States was in Chicago in 1926.

The focus of this year's congress, headed by U.S. bishops and cited by Pope Paul VI as the church's contribution to a "civilization of love," is the Eucharist, the re-enactment of Christ's Last Supper in which he is considered present and uniting God with humanity. The congress's theme is "The Hungers of the Human Family."

Opening mass was concelebrated by 14 cardinals, 37 bishops and 26 priests for an overflow crowd of 2,500 in the archdiocese of Philadelphia's Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul.

Famous Guests

Sitting in the front row were Princess Grace and Prince Rainier of Monaco and their daughters, Caroline and Stephanie; and Mayor and Mrs. Frank Rizzo of Philadelphia.

Outside, about 500 heard the three-hour mass over loudspeakers and many of those waiting later filled into the cathedral to receive communion.

The Pope's personal representative, John Cardinal Knox, formerly of Australia, preached that Jesus is the "true bread of life who alone can satisfy the hungers of the human family."

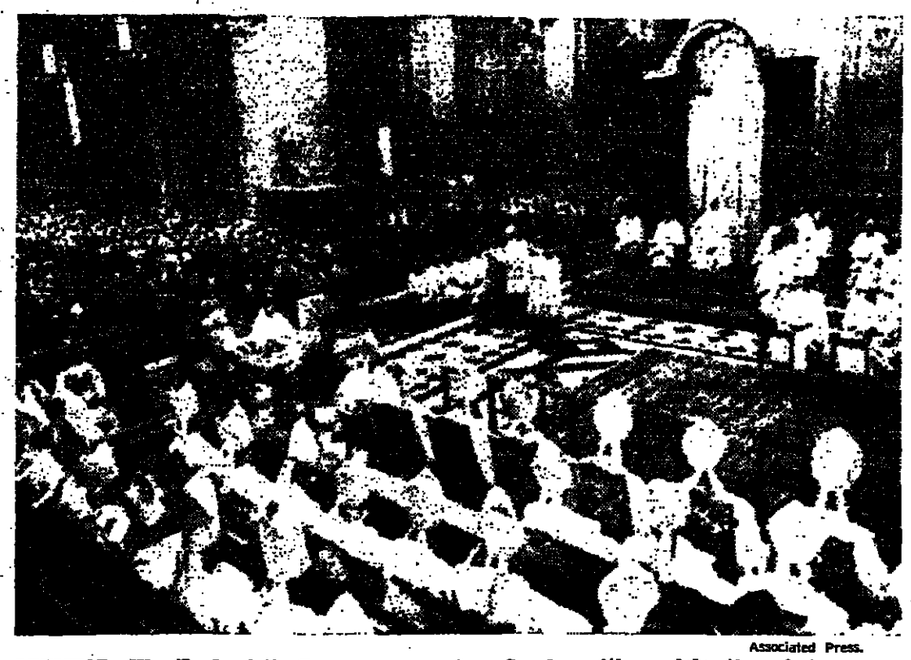
Yesterday evening, pilgrims gathered at Independence Mall for a "Parade of Nations" about two miles to the cathedral. Displays included nine floats symbolizing the search for peace, justice and truth, in addition to a congress float with hands holding a communion wafer.

Handbell Choir

Afterward, a candlelight procession was held, with 400 candle-carrying altar boys lighting the way followed by a 50-member handbell choir and a 1,000-voice choir.

In the congress's official booklet, organizers insist that the week-long session will not be marked by "pomp and pageantry" but will be a "sober and intense" study of the faith. No one will say how much this congress is costing but reliable estimates range from $1 million to $3 million.

The congress occurs at a time when the church in this country is undergoing a crisis of confidence. Only half of the 48 million Catholics attend weekly mass and only 17 per cent go to confession once a month, according to a National Opinion Research Center survey released in March.



Associated Press.

OPENING—The Eucharistic Congress opened on Sunday with a celebration of the mass.

...ll-Boy Choir Is Discriminatory, ...gency Tells Connecticut School

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (WP).—The Health, Education and lfare Department has become embroiled in another dispute r its rules against school sex discrimination, this time olving an all-boy choir.

The department's Office for Civil Rights told Rep. William ...ter, D-Conn., that the after-school choir of fifth and sixth-...de boys (11-12 years old) violates a rule barring single-sex ...ruses unless they result from requirements based on vocal ...ge and quality.

Rep. Cotter said Friday that the case may illustrate what ...ppens when well-meaning but overzealous bureaucrats get ...d of a good law and make it absurd.

Vocal range or quality were not the reason for the all-boy ...ir, according to school officials in Wethersfield, Conn.

"The boys' voices haven't changed yet, so they are high-...ched, just like the girls'," Vaughan Howland, the school ...tem's director of elementary and secondary education, said.

The choir was begun, he said, "to get boys interested in ...ging and in joining the mixed choruses" at the district's ...mentary schools.

...formant Drew FBI Praise ...spite Criminal Background

By John M. Crewdson

...IVER, Aug. 2 (NYT).— ...2,000 pages of previously ...ential files made public ...ast week have provided the ...comprehensive look at the ...f information collected by ...BI on radical organizations ...s country and at the kind of ...duals the FBI hires as in- ...rs.

...voluminous files, produced ...g the last five years by a ... FBI informant, Timothy ...arm, are concerned only ...the Denver branch of the ...ist Workers party, a Trot- ... organization with about 60 ...ers here.

...party is only one of dozens ...ganizations penetrated by ...ands of FBI informants ...g the last two decades. But ...the first to have asked the ...s for permission to see the ...s of the surveillance of it. ...n was granted in New York ... last week by U.S. Judge ...nas Grisea.

FBI files contain dozens of ...n reports by Redfearn on ... aspect of Socialist Workers ... activities, as well as gos- ...ome of it malicious, and a ...y of unsubstantiated ru- ...

They also show that the ... continued to employ Red- ... and to praise his work af- ... learned of his extensive ...al record and his history ...psychiatric patient.

...is Redfearn's thefts of ...ents from the party's of- ...here during the last three ... including one on July 7, ...oas led to local and federal ...igations of the stolen ma- ...s in the bureau's records.

In addition to informing on the party's activities, which appear to have consisted mainly of demonstrations and meetings, which Redfearn frequently described as "boring," the numerous written reports he submitted to the two agents, Boyd Adsit, who is now retired, and John Almon, included everything from the substance of casually overheard conversations to the sexual habits of party members.

Much of Redfearn's reporting, for which he was paid several hundred dollars a month, was trivial, reflecting what party members had eaten for dinner, how heavily they smoked and the state of their health.

According to the FBI files, agents here were well aware of Redfearn's criminal and psychiatric histories while lauding his performance in internal memorandums and seeking approval from Washington for several increases in his salary.

Assessed Patriotism

Three months later, Redfearn's file was rated "administratively sound" by the FBI's inspection division, and his performance was termed "excellent." The file also contained a checksheet for informants on which Redfearn's "patriotism" was assessed.

After Redfearn was arrested by the Denver Police in February of last year in connection with the theft of $19,000 in guns and other items from an east Denver home, he confessed to that burglary and to six others in the same area.

He was not prosecuted in any of those cases after he promised the court that he would no longer associate with known criminals. Redfearn, 35, graduated in 1973 from Metropolitain State College here with a degree in English and later undertook graduate study at Denver University.

The FBI file, which reflects that Redfearn had been hospitalized for nearly a month for treatment of a "depressed condition occasioned by his arrest," shows that his services as an FBI informant were ended in April of last year, following that arrest.

A month later, however, the FBI office in Denver reinstated him after he "expressed deep regret concerning his criminal activities . . . [and] strongly insisted he would never become involved in any illegal activities in the future."

Redfearn's resumption of his role as Socialist Workers party informant, an FBI report noted, would not contravene his promise to avoid known criminals, since members of the party "would not fit into this category." No party member has been prosecuted because of his or her political affiliations since 1940.

Less than a year after his arrest, Redfearn's salary was increased to $400 a month, his performance continued to receive high ratings from FBI inspectors, and, in June, he was termed "stable and reliable" by the Denver FBI office.

Relocation Bid

Last week, just before Redfearn's role as an informant became public, he telephoned Mr. Almon and asked the bureau to provide him with a new identity and to relocate him in another city "in order to insure his safety from" the party.

He also told Mr. Almon according to a file report, that he "had to talk to someone" about his plight and asked whether the FBI could send him to a psychiatrist. Mr. Almon informed him that "no such service was available."

Redfearn's last contact with the FBI occurred two days later when he telephoned another agent to ask for his back pay.

According to the last document in Redfearn's file, "informant was advised that the reporting agent did not contemplate any future contact with him and that under the circumstances no further payment could be expected by him. He asked if this situation was to be considered as permanent and was advised in the affirmative . . ."

...mpala Denies ...owledge of ...rested Britons

...ROBI, Aug. 2 (UPI).—A ...a military spokesman to- ...enied all knowledge of two ...s reportedly arrested for ... and described the stories ...dicious propaganda.

...ident Idi Amin has not ...ided to an official inquiry ... French Ambassador Pierre ...d in Kampala for informa- ...about the missing Britons, ...matic sources said.

...ambassador, who is look- ...after British interests in ...da following London's break ...diplomatic relations last week. ...d to answer any questions ... the fate of the Britons.

...ording to diplomatic sour- ...Graham Clegg, 38, was ar- ... last Tuesday in eastern ...da and a friend, Jack Tul- ...5, was picked up when he ... to find out what had hap- ... to Mr. Clegg. Both were ...transferred to Kampala on ... charges.

...Ugandan Army officer at ...al Amin's Kampala com- ... post, who identified him- ...as "an official spokesman" ... "We have no knowledge of ... two Britons. Uganda has ...arrested any Britons on ... charges." He added, "The ... are not true. It is ...ous propaganda of the ...rn press."

...spokesman also said that ...nations are currently air- ...gasoline to Uganda to help ...he country's gasoline short- ...

... are getting it from all ... countries by planes," he ... "We have no problem here."

...ritons May Have ...dly Tropic Disease

...NDON, Aug. 2 (AP).—Five ...s were in hospital isolation ... today, suspected of having ... fever, a deadly virus in- ...d from Nigeria that kills ... half of those infected.

...e of the suspects, an en- ... who had been working in ...a, a woman laboratory ...cian who handled samples ... him and another man are ...hoppetts Wood Isolation ...al in London. A woman is ...alized in Liverpool and a ...n Manchester.

Ice Cream Competition Can Be Painful

WINCHESTER, England, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—Ice cream seller Jeffrey Woods today admitted causing grievous bodily harm to a rival who squirted him with strawberry topping.

Mr. Woods and his ice cream van had invaded an area normally served by Nigel Freemantle.

Angry words led to the high-speed slamming of each other's vans. Then Mr. Freemantle approached Mr. Woods's van and, in the course of discussion, squirted Mr. Woods with the strawberry topping.

Mr. Woods drove off with Mr. Freemantle clinging to the van's serving hatch. Swerving violently, Mr. Woods tried to shake loose Mr. Freemantle, who later required 60 stitches for his injuries.

The court discharged Mr. Woods conditionally for two years after he pleaded guilty. "It's a bit of a cutthroat business," Mr. Woods admitted.

U.S. Millionaire Kills Himself to Avoid Jail

PONTIAC, Mich., Aug. 2 (AP).—Southfield millionaire Jack Rose has died from the effects of two cyanide capsules he took to avoid a life prison term for plotting the death of his former wife.

Rose, 46, heir to a construction fortune, took the pills while in court Friday, moments after Judge Ernest Oppliger sentenced him to the life term and refused to release him on $150,000 bond pending an appeal. He was hospitalized immediately but died yesterday. Rose was convicted in June of plotting to kill his former wife. The man he contacted to do the job turned out to be an undercover policeman.

Stassen to Campaign For GOP Nomination

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (UPI).—Conceding that it would take a "near miracle" to win, Harold Stassen announced today he will campaign for the Republican presidential nomination at the convention that starts in two weeks.

He described himself as a candidate "out in front in the middle of the road." The former governor of Minnesota, 69, a perennial contender for his party's nomination, said, "I am following through in my late announcement as a candidate in this unusual situation because I am confident that, if nominated, I could unite our Republican party and lead it to a November victory."

Tax Office Bombed

BREST, France, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—Two sticks of dynamite went off outside the regional tax offices in this Brittany city early today causing slight damage, the police said. No one was hurt.

News Analysis

Pragmatist Reagan Surfaces In the Selection of Schweiker

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (WP).—When Ronald Reagan confounded his friends and startled his adversaries by saying Sen. Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania would be his running mate, he gave some California politicians the feeling they were watching a rerun of his governorship.

Despite Mr. Reagan's reputation as a doctrinaire conservative, in power he was a highly pragmatic politician who abandoned fervent positions as readily as he took them.

He also was known as an ardent delegator who believed in choosing capable aides and letting them make many of the decisions. Mr. Reagan reserved the right to ratify or reject a decision, as he did regarding national campaign manager John Sears's selection of Sen. Schweiker, but he often did not involve himself in the intricacies of a proposal.

Much of the success of Mr. Reagan's governorship derived from these two characteristics. His pragmatism resulted in the enactment of tax and welfare legislation that was far more progressive than Mr. Reagan's rhetoric had indicated and his delegation of responsibility to generally able persons produced eight years of virtually scandal-free administration.

High Hopes

But when Mr. Reagan launched his presidential campaign with the high hopes of the U.S. conservative movement, he did so without united conservative support in California.

The most conservative groups in Mr. Reagan's home state concluded long before his presidential campaign that the huge tax increases and major expenditures for education during Mr. Reagan's governorship had violated the principles of conservatism.

The United Republicans of California, a volunteer political organization that was highly influential in the early 1960s, last year accused Mr. Reagan of "betraying conservative principles" and refused to support his presidential candidacy.

The most significant demonstration of Mr. Reagan's capacity for switching positions occurred on the issue of income-tax withholding (tax deducted weekly from pay checks).

Sales Taxes

When Mr. Reagan took office, California raised most of its revenue from sales taxes and other regressive taxes that were not based on the ability to pay. The state's income tax was minimal and had a limit of 7 per cent on even the highest incomes. Along with most conservatives, Mr. Reagan opposed income-tax withholding, since he saw that this would make it easier to raise income taxes.

Over and over again, Mr. Reagan told reporters and legislators that his "feet were set in concrete" on this issue and that he would never approve income-tax withholding.

But Mr. Reagan abruptly switched on this issue in 1971, heeding the request of Republican legislators who saw the opportunity to pass a tax package of their own. The result made California's state income tax structure the most progressive in the United States imposed a minimum income tax and reduced the oil-depletion allowance. A subsequent tax package nearly doubled the corporation tax rate, from 5.5 per cent to 9 per cent.

Overall, California tax measures signed into law by Mr. Reagan raised $21.3 billion in new taxes, a fact the former governor omits from speeches in which he correctly claims credit for having returned $5.5 billion of this money to the people.

Mr. Reagan also changed his position on the Equal Rights Amendment (from for to against), on right-to-work legislation (from against to for) and on abortions, which he originally opposed except when necessary to save the life of a mother. He signed into law a liberalized abortion measure under which more than 130,000 abortions a year are performed in California.

Favorable Shifts Seen

WASHINGTON, Aug 2 (NYT).—Two leaders of Mr. Reagan's presidential campaign asserted yesterday that there will be significant favorable shifts of delegates to the Californian this week but neither man cited specific delegates or numbers.

Sen. Schweiker said on a television program, "I think you are going to see the beginning of the cracking of the Northeastern delegation and I think you will see the momentum turn around."

Meanwhile, Mr. Sears said on another television show that, beginning today, the Reagan campaign would begin to back up its claims that it is picking up delegates in the Northeast.

State Department Backs U.S. Sales Of Arms to Iran

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP).—The State Department today defended U.S. arms sales to Iran as in the U.S. national interest, calling Iran a loyal ally of Washington.

A report by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, released yesterday, charged that the United States had had "no control" over its sales of billions of dollars' worth of sophisticated weapons to Iran since 1972.

Iran was given assurances that it would be permitted to buy "virtually any conventional weapons it wanted" in May, 1972, when former President Richard Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger met with the Shah of Iran in Tehran, according to the study.

The department linked the U.S. arms decision to the withdrawal of British forces from the Gulf.

"The U.S. certainly was not in a position to replace British power in this vital area," the department said today in a statement. "We concluded that only the regional countries—particularly Iran and Saudi Arabia—could take on the responsibilities for regional security."

The statement said that Iran "pursues policies in many areas congruent with and supportive of our own. It is only natural that we would help."

6-Week Aegean Stay Seen for Turkish Ship

ANKARA, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—A Turkish ship searching for oil in an area of the Aegean Sea also claimed by Greece is expected to remain there for at least six weeks, Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil said in an interview published today.

The seismic survey ship Sismik-1 entered the Aegean on Thursday on an exploratory voyage that has heightened tension between Turkey and Greece.

2d Poll Sees Carter Beating Ford or Reagan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—A national public opinion poll today supported the findings of a survey which forecast last week that Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter could defeat either President Ford or Ronald Reagan by a 2-1 margin.

As Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan, former governor of California, entered the final two weeks of battle for the Republican nomination, a Gallup poll indicated that Mr. Carter was already favored by 62 per cent of the voters.

Twenty-nine per cent said they would vote for the Republican candidate, who will be chosen at the party convention later this month in Kansas City.

Last week, a Louis Harris organization poll gave Mr. Carter virtually the same advantage.

U.S. Said to Lack Details on New Soviet T-72 Tank

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP).—Russia reportedly has moved into major production of an advanced battle tank that is still largely a mystery to U.S. military officials.

The Soviet Army has not yet deployed the T-72 tank outside Russia and this has made it difficult to obtain detailed technical information on its characteristics and performance, according to U.S. sources.

Pentagon officials said that the T-72 went into production about two years ago and that 1,000 of them have been turned out so far.

From what they have been able to learn, Pentagon officials said, the T-72 can shoot on the move, has a laser range-finder to give its 115-mm gun greater accuracy, uses a higher-powered engine than the older T-62 tank and is better protected.

The 40-ton T-72 reportedly has been equipped with an automatic gun loader, reducing the crew from four men to three. Its interior is said to be designed so that a penetrating round is less likely to ignite fuel and ammunition.

Only about 10 per cent of the U.S. Army's tank force is capable of firing in motion, a significant tactical advantage in tank warfare. The same percentage of U.S. tanks is equipped with laser range-finders.

Summer in Plains, Ga.

Small Town Life Is Big Part Of Carter's Campaign Image

By Kenneth Reich

PLAINS, Ga., Aug. 2.—Joan Mondale, wife of the just-chosen Democratic vice-presidential candidate, had sat patiently through a two-hour softball game on the grounds of Plains High School when she was asked if this was what she had thought the political big time would be like. Mrs. Mondale smiled but tactfully made no reply.

This summer, part of big-time national politics occurs on the softball field, at "Miss Lillian's" pond house, and in the pews and basement of the Baptist Church in the Georgia town of Plains, population 683.

The Democratic presidential candidate, Jimmy Carter, is spending most of the summer at home here. And it is dawning on most of the newsmen who cover him that what Mr. Carter says about the issues may not be having the impact that his way of life here has upon the U.S. public.

When Mr. Carter makes a statement on foreign or economic policy, it is dutifully reported far and wide.

Seven-Inning Game

But when Mr. Carter pitches a complete seven-inning game, when his brother, Billy, playing on the other team, badly skins his knee, and when one of the national television correspondents assigned to the campaign breaks his arm, the reports also go far and wide—and there are signs they the getting a lot of attention.

The televised and written reports emanating from Plains feature the candidate attending church, teaching Sunday school, offering one of the prayers at worship services, greeting groups of tourists on the steps outside the church—homely, traditional U.S. scenes that also may be leaving lasting impressions in people's minds.

And just as Mr. Carter himself has become well known, so has his family—his wife, Rosalynn, daughter of a local seamstress; his 8-year-old daughter, Amy, selling lemonade; his mother, Lillian, a retired nurse and Peace Corps volunteer, talking with tourists at the headquarters in town.

"It is all tied in, apparently, to what the American people are yearning for," remarked a woman last week.

City Dweller

Some dispute this point. They contend that the average city dweller, perhaps secularized or belonging to a different religion, will not identify with, perhaps even be alienated by, these views of Plains life.

But it is a safe bet that Mr. Carter does not think so, that his summer in Plains is an integral part of his long, carefully calculated presidential campaign, and that not even his able advertising chief Jerry Rafshoon, could do as good a job as the newsmen here in presenting the Carter image.

The image that Mr. Carter projects, of peanut farmer, family man, devout believer, seems to be at the very heart of this unusual bid for the presidency. The scenes of Plains go hand-in-hand with the central message in the speeches he has delivered throughout the country—that Americans and the U.S. government need to return to the old values and that he is the man who represents those values.

© Los Angeles Times.

U.S. Is Optimistic On Sea Law Pact

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 2 (Reuters).—The permanent head of the U.S. delegation to the UN Law of the Sea Conference said today that conclusion of a treaty was "almost there" and with goodwill the task could be completed.

But the official, Vincent Learson, foresaw a further negotiating session next year before the accord could be signed in Caracas.

He made his comments shortly before the start of a new seven-week session of the 158-nation conference.

Wales to Cut Water To 12 Hours Daily

LONDON, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—A million persons in south Wales will have water supplies cut for 12 hours a day as of next Monday because of Britain's long drought.

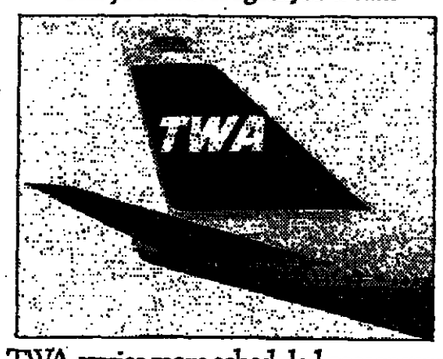
Water authorities said that without the restrictions reservoirs in the area would run dry in 10 weeks.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Tuesday, August 3, 1976 *

Who Owns the Sea?

The sea was the first area of the world to which nations sought to cooperate in applying law. It was a joint property, a joint highway, a joint threat, and there was a common need to promote safety for trade and communications. Now the sea is rather the last earthly frontier, a resource to be exploited. To arrive at mutual consent for means of doing so, the nations have been arguing for more than two years, while a number of them have been exercising individual claims to its bounty. Unless the Law of the Sea Conference, which resumed its discussions in New York yesterday, can soon come to some workable conclusions, the oceans may prove to be a last gasp of selfish nationalism, to the lasting damage of the world's peoples.

The early forms of international maritime law were, of course, shaped to no inconsiderable degree by similar efforts to win individual advantage by force. Ships dipped their flags to the British in recognition of vague claims to sovereignty over vague areas of water: Spain "owned" the Caribbean; passage through straits—into the Baltic, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea—was claimed and contended. There were cod wars, and herring wars, and disputes over sealing: blockade rules were made and changed as the power of the maritime states waxed or waned, or as technology altered sea warfare. Yet there is one concept that remained intact in theory, however battered in practice: that somewhere beyond the nationalized coasts there was an international sea, open to all, owned by none, where offenses—such as piracy—were crimes against the human race.

Now with territorial claims extending from the early three miles of coastal water to 12, to 200, to 500 miles, and with underwater topography, such as continental shelves, complicating the problem, the world is not far off from assuming that the oceans off any state are simply underdeveloped areas of that state, such as Brazil's Amazonas. And the industrialized nations have the facilities for seeking fish or minerals in almost any portion of the world's seas.

This would leave the landlocked, unindustrialized countries, who already claim that they are exploited by technologically more advanced communities, with little share in the last great source of food, minerals and energy.

If there is to be any agreement between factory and fishery, farm or mine in the world, it seems essential that the ancient concept of an international sea, sailed, mined and fished under agreed-upon international law must be retained. This is still, after all the sessions of the Law of the Sea Conference, difficult to achieve. The sea's resources are limited; some states have greater interest in local fishing, some in distant whaling, some in extracting oil. To share such resources equitably and without perverting the ocean environment beyond salvage requires concessions by all, and collaboration by all—some international trusteeship, such as the United States proposes and has been put in practice in the Antarctic.

The responsibility that lies on every participant in the present conference is heavy, and the need for discharging it is urgent. The world—the whole world—needs the sea, and needs it to be ruled under law.

The Dying Flame

The Olympic flame that flickered out Sunday night in Montreal carried with it some stirring moments of individual achievement, and some thoroughly distasteful displays of political chauvinism, money-grubbing hucksterism and misplaced expenditures of energy and ideals. How much longer will it take a youthful generation of athletes the world over to recognize how crassly they are being exploited—that is not too strong a word—by persons and organizations paying allegiance to less than noble goals.

The previous Olympiad, in Munich in 1972, was marked by terror and tragedy, the slaughter of Israeli athletes by sensation-seeking Palestinian killers. Fortunately the 1976 Olympics were preserved from any such outrages; nevertheless the Olympics of Montreal were seriously marred.

There was the political opportunism of the host government, enforcing its own standards of political acceptability for the participants, in defiance of the International Olympic Committee. There was the boycott by 29 Third World nations to make an irrelevant political point—never mind the cost to their own athletes who had trained over long years for the distinctions that were then ruled out of their reach.

A few singular memories remain of an Olympic ideal to which a watching world still tries to cling. Arnie Robinson of San Diego finally earned his gold medal in the long jump—27 feet 4 3/4 inches—after three solid years of grueling preparation while his enthusiastic wife held down two jobs to pay the bills.

The 14-year-old gymnast, Nadia Comaneci of Romania, gave a display of perfection that will not be forgotten by any who saw it. But Klaus Dibiasi, the Italian platform diver, struck a blow for experience; at the ripe old age of 28, he won his third gold medal in consecutive Olympics.

Five Soviet and East European athletes defected during the Montreal Games. One Soviet fencer was caught cheating. As the East German women mowed track and swimming opponents down with such brutal efficiency, suspicions arose that they had used potentially dangerous body-developing drugs.

Political leaders of the German Democratic Republic, and other nations as well, have obviously developed sports programs as instruments of national policy designed to draw favorable attention to their countries and political systems. In a word, the Olympics are in such a nationalistic mess that even the world's best young athletes can no longer cover up the stench.

We have maintained that a complete overhaul of the Olympics is needed, if that institution is to justify survival. The trappings of nationalist fervor should be dismantled. Eligibility should be broadened beyond archaic notions of amateurism. Most of the team events should be played out elsewhere, the Olympics should be the meeting of individuals, competing on their own achievements.

It is not encouraging when the International Olympic Committee is so stuffy as to bar one of the world's best sprinters, James Gilkes of Guyana, who asked to compete under the Olympic flag when his own government joined the Third World boycott. Unless basic sense and flexibility can be found somewhere in the Olympic organization, the Games should be abandoned. The experience of Montreal was to demean the world's great athletes, forcing them to perform as pawns in a pageant of greed and ultra nationalism.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Italian Government

The short-term answer to the riddle posed by June's Italian elections is a minority government of the right-wing Christian Democrats which will depend for survival in Parliament on abstentions by the Communists. This is a novelty mainly in form. For some years, the Communists have been the joint rulers of Italy through their hidden powers of veto. But they will now be forced to show whether they put nation above party in Italy's economic plight. Even if they do so only for tactical reasons, something will be gained.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

The Spanish Amnesty

It was inevitable that the test of the new King and his government's sincerity in wishing to dismantle the dictatorship and install democracy should be, in the eyes of very many Spaniards, their willingness to release those who in the name of democracy had resisted the dictatorship. It is probably for precisely that reason that King Juan Carlos has taken eight months to reach his decision to declare an amnesty. Symbolically it constitutes a disavowal of the Franco regime of which he is the chosen heir, and thus a defiance of the "bunker"—the survivors of the old regime who are doing everything in their power to keep him true to its principles. The formal proclamation Friday of an amnesty thus has an historic significance much greater than that of the piecemeal releases of prisoners that occurred earlier... The amnesty is an encouraging development but not yet a decisive one . . . The amnesty will in any case bring only shortlived relief if people continue to be arrested for the same sort of offenses as before.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

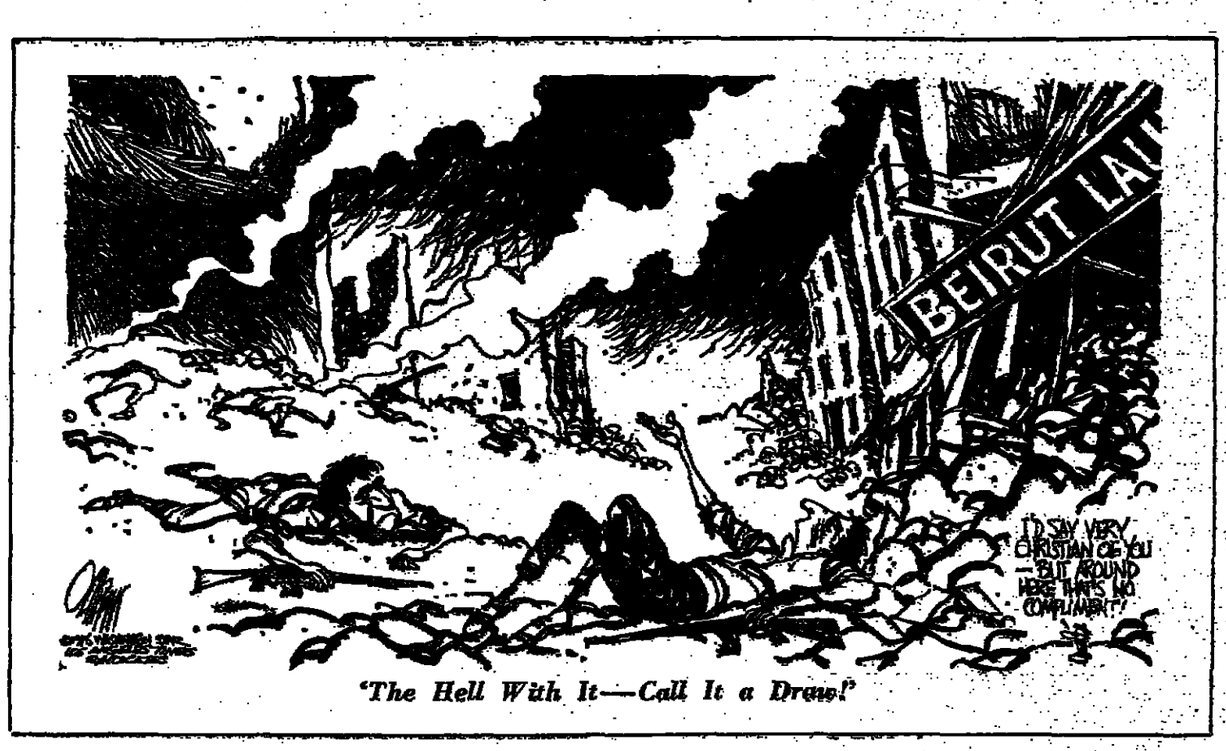
August 3, 1901

NEW YORK.—There is no doubt that woman's moral status is revealed to a great extent through her ideas of dress. In times of moral laxity you will find women wearing absurd costumes with dresses split open on the side or other foolish indications of lack of self-respect. The other extreme is something like the plain drab of the Quakers. Both styles ignore the evident intention of Providence that women should be beautiful and attractive, good and inspiring.

Fifty Years Ago

August 3, 1926

PARIS.—"Star" entertainers, singing their songs and cracking their jokes before a "star" audience, made the small hours whiz along with alarming rapidity at Luigi's yesterday. The center of attraction was Al Jolson, who kept the packed cabaret roaring with his jocular remarks, or spellbound with his sentimental songs. Among the many songs he sang were, "If I Find You," "Violet," "Smiling at Trouble," "Birth of the Blues," and "April Showers."



'The Hell With It—Call It a Draw!'

Soviet Losses in Defections Over Conformity

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW—Bobby Fischer never would have made it as a chess player in the Soviet Union. He is just the kind of person that Soviet officialdom cannot tolerate: temperamental, idiosyncratic, arrogant, impudent. Hardly the type to blend smoothly into the collective. Were he Russian instead of American, his bad manners would probably have kept him out of tournaments long before his talents could have been discovered.

This may seem odd for a country with a compulsion to excel at everything from space shots to water polo. But it is an anomaly of Soviet society that, while devoting great resources to cultivating and pampering star athletes, dancers and musicians, the government is also willing to cast aside fine talent for the sake of political, artistic and behavioral control.

The result has been a flow of Soviet artists and intellectuals to the West through defection, emigration or forced exile. The latest in the series was the chess star, Viktor Korchnoi, who asked for asylum in Amsterdam during a tournament there last week.

Too Outspoken

Mr. Korchnoi is no Bobby Fischer, but he has been too impulsive and outspoken for Moscow's taste. He has not spelled out clearly his reasons for defecting, but he was reported to be fearful that because of his friction with officials, he would not be allowed to travel abroad again.

Foreign travel is one of the main rewards the Soviet government bestows on compliant citizens, and withholding the right constitutes a severe punishment for people who thrive on international contacts. This is true not only for chess masters whose medium is international play, but also for painters, sculptors and dancers who often feel starved by the conservative cultural controls in their own country and who need at times to dip into the main currents of artistic innovation in the West.

Such was the case of the sculptor Ernst Neizvestny, whose work was denounced with an expletive by Nikita Khrushchev in 1962, but who then gained Mr. Khrushchev's admiration by arguing back. Mr. Neizvestny counted 50 occasions on which Soviet authorities rejected his applications to visit abroad in response to professional invitations. His most interesting work never received sanction here; officials tried unsuccessfully to throw him out of his workshop last fall. In April, he emigrated to Israel.

Stifled

Famous dancers such as Rudolf Nureyev, Natalya Makarova, Mikhail Baryshnikov and Kelerya Fedicheva have described their defections and emigrations to the West as motivated by a desire to escape the artistically stifling atmosphere surrounding dance in the Soviet Union. In an interview after arriving in New York last year, Miss Fedicheva indicated that she wanted to dance in modern, Western-style ballets. "We are suffocating from constant management of our minds," she said of the Kirov Ballet Co. in Leningrad, where she had danced. "There are gray people who are in charge."

Similarly, Mstislav Rostropovich, the cellist, left the Soviet Union in 1974 and has vowed not to return until artistic freedom is fully restored.

That seems unlikely. As acutely embarrassing as the Kremlin must find the defections, its obsession with control remains paramount. Through history, some of the main upheavals of Soviet society have occurred in periods of disorder, and there is no indication that this government is at all tempted to relax its centralized authority over all aspects of life just to woo a few talented people.

If anything, the opposite is the case. Prominent, highly-skilled Jewish scientists, sometimes the heads of prestigious scientific research institutes, have suddenly found themselves demoted or jobless after applying for emigration. Many have been sitting for years without work, their skills of no use to the state, apparently as examples to others who might consider following them.

The Soviet people are usually not told by their official press about prominent figures who emigrate or defect, although ordinary Russians who hear the news by foreign radio or word of mouth often react less with envy than with contempt. When Jewish emigration became a major issue here a couple of years ago, the papers carried letters calling for free emigration only with the supreme punishment: that those who leave should never be allowed to return. In this intensely nationalistic country, those who choose to leave the motherland are frequently dismissed as slightly demented, doomed to spiritual drought abroad.

They are also sometimes regarded as greedy and out for personal gain, traits anathema to Soviet ethics, which dictate that in a sense, personal skills are the property of the entire community represented by the state, and personal ambitions must first serve the community's interests, not the individual's.

It is a principle that is not upheld consistently, but the official press is always quick to attack athletes, writers, dancers and others who show signs of becoming infatuated with their stardom. This was the thrust of the Tass attack on Mr. Korchnoi after he defected, although the attack was distributed only abroad, not inside the Soviet Union.

The distaste for personal ambition is so profoundly imbedded in Soviet values that there is even a proverb that describes it, referring to a field of wheat: "Only an empty ear sticks up."

David K. Shipler is a correspondent for The New York Times, based in Moscow.

Echoes of Helsinki

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—A year ago Sunday, in Helsinki, leaders of 35 countries signed the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In it they promised, among other things to "facilitate freer movements and contacts" among people and to deal with requests for any necessary exit permits "in a positive and humanitarian spirit."

The Soviet government's record on issues of travel and human rights is so grim that only a fabulous optimist would have expected its attitudes to be transformed by the Helsinki declaration. But one might have hoped for amelioration of the cruelest inhumanities. Against that hope, consider the case of Mrs. Meita Lekina and her daughter Anna.

Anna Lekina, a violinist, was allowed by Soviet authorities to leave for Israel in 1974—but not to take her violin with her. Last year her mother gave the violin to a visiting friend to bring to Anna. She told Anna about this in letters and on the telephone. Shortly afterward, Mrs. Lekina was arrested and charged with the crime of smuggling her daughter's violin out of the Soviet Union.

In Mental Hospital

After some time in Lubianka prison Mrs. Lekina was held for eight months in the Serbsky Forensic Psychiatric Institute, a notorious Moscow mental hospital where many political dissidents have been confined. Members of her family were not allowed to see her, but they were told she was in good health.

Then, last fall, officials suddenly said that Mrs. Lekina was too sick to stand trial. There was a court proceeding in which she was represented by a lawyer who had never seen her. Nor did Mrs. Lekina appear. In her absence, the court found her incompetent to be tried because of mental illness.

Mrs. Lekina was sent to the psychiatric prison-hospital in Kazan, a place described in chilling terms by former "patients" who have later been allowed to leave the country. One is the poet Natalia Gorbanevskaya, who got in trouble for joining a tiny protest against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. Doctors at the Serbsky Institute asked what Czechoslovakia meant to her, diagnosed her as insane and sent her to Kazan. Of that hospital, she has said recently:

"Like all political prisoners, I was given haloperidol (a depressant). I did not resist the pills because I knew that I would otherwise be injected, which was far worse. Even so the drug had a strong effect. I could not concentrate, could not stay either sitting or lying down, could not read or write..."

Mrs. Lekina remains confined in Kazan, so far as is known. That is the punishment, in the Soviet Union, for sending out of the country your daughter's violin: 18 months, to date, in "hospitals" that no civilized country would dignify with that name.

As the Lekina case makes clear, Helsinki has not significantly alleviated the official cruelties of the Soviet Union in relation to travel and human rights. People who apply for exit visas still lose their jobs. The visas are still hard to get. Enormous costs are still imposed on those who want to leave. And perhaps most terrible, in terms of human rights, political dissidents are still tormented in psychiatric jails.

But what follows from that? How should the West react to the disappointment, if not exactly the surprise, of the Soviet record since Helsinki?

It is tempting to denounce the whole notion of agreements with Moscow, but that would be a mistake. The Economist of London, a magazine that was particularly skeptical about Helsinki, gives convincing reasons in its current issue for not concluding that the struggle to get human rights provisions into that declaration was just a waste of time.

New Sensitivity

"Since last August the Soviet and East European governments have revealed a worried new sensitivity about these matters," the Economist says. "In any East-West encounter, the Russians can no longer shut off all discussion of human rights and contacts by indignantly asserting that these are domestic matters; for, by signing last year's declaration, Mr. Brezhnev himself made them matters of legitimate international concern."

The right answer, therefore, is to keep pressing the Soviet Union to keep its promises. It eagerly sought the Helsinki conference, and in the end it had to pay a modest price for agreement on a declaration: Those words about human rights. The West, meaning both individuals and governments, should take every opportunity to remind the world of the Soviet failure to meet agreed standards of human decency. Europeans, perhaps because they are closer, sometimes seem to understand that better than Americans.

The story of Meita Lekina was told by Yehudi Menuhin and other musicians in a letter to the Times of London. On July 4, other artistic and political figures held a rally in Trafalgar Square to protest the continued imprisonment of Vladimir Bukovsky, the brave man who disclosed the Soviet misuse of psychiatry and has spent most of the last 13 years in prisons and mental hospitals. In Europe, it is not so easy to forget a Lekina or a Bukovsky.

Letters

Devolution

Mr. Hargrove's Glasgow-based prediction (IHT, July 20) that British politics may be stamped, if not swamped, by Scotland's mounting demand for autonomy, will in my opinion, prove accurate, especially if Westminster has not learned a lesson from the still unsolved problems of Ireland.

As a Scot with much sympathy for our Irish Celtic cousins, I cannot keep from envying the important impact which this small nation with about half Scotland's population, none of our vast industrial wealth and half our university capacity, is at present making both in Europe and at the UNO bar of world opinion.

It is not surprising that the tide of nationalism in Scotland continues to mount, when Scots see England's premier, James Callaghan, shaking hands with Ireland's premier, Cosgrave, at the end of the European Summit Confederal "carve-up" in Brussels on July 13. Little Ireland managed to get 11 of the 410 seats in the proposed European Assembly. Out of Britain's 81 seats, Scotland, which promises to have the only viable economy in the British Isles during the last quarter of this century, has been allotted only 10 seats. Even Ruritanian Luxembourg will have a louder voice in Europe than Scotland.

Like thousands of Scots who quit their homeland at the end of the last war, frustrated by Whitehall's indifference to the culture and economy of the skilled Scots manpower and wealthy subsoil and coastal waters, I think the time has come for us to follow the example of men like Eamon De Valera and his brave followers. Thanks to the courageous risks taken by American and other non-British capital and expertise, the oil is now flowing from the rich submarine fields in Scots waters, for which our forefathers fought. English post-war apathy, on the other hand, has turned our proud Clydeside shipyard cradle of the Queen Mary and the Queen Elizabeth into a depressed area.

Little wonder then that more and more Scots are beginning to regard anti-devolutionists north of the border as Quislings, who are counting on a deep-rooted Scottish respect for democracy to cause a proliferation of nationalistic splinter parties, that London has but to divide and rule. These puppets of the absentee grouse-moor owners would seem to be out of touch with the real mood of the increasingly militant Scots masses.

MAUREE KERR.

Paris.

For Emphasis

Allow me to cite what I think is the most important passage of Mr. Carter's acceptance speech at the Democratic National Convention:

"I see an America on the move again, united, a diverse and vital and tolerant nation, entering our third century with pride and confidence—an America that lives up to the majesty of our Constitution and the simple decency of our people.

"This is the America we want. This is the America we will have."

GRABOWSKI FRANCISZEK.

Paris.

McCarthy: The Aesthetic Candidate

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Eugene J. McCarthy is a gray swallow flitting almost noiselessly across the flat political landscape. He is also a reminder that it is a fortunate nation whose opposition figures are more modest than the history that proves them.

When victims of the U.S. racial caste system began to crack, the passions of the victims were captured by Martin Luther King, Jr., an antidote to the most violent passions. And when the United States fought a protracted limited war of attrition in Asia with a conscript army, it sent found in McCarthy a spokesman more measured than the policy he opposed.

Jimmy Carter discovered, in time for this year's primaries, that Vietnam had been a "big war." McCarthy never used a careless hyperbole. He was a rarity, a politician more sensible than his constituency.

Calm Down

Peregrine Worsthorne, an English writer of Tory bent, identified McCarthy as "a true—which is to say, British—conservative whose message was "The advice which any sensible man gives a hysteric: Calm down first . . . then let's see what has to be done . . ." He added:

"Progressive American politics since Andrew Jackson have been based on a fundamental assumption: That there is only one engine with which to drive the American political engine and that is the raw spirit of popular emotionalism, the spirit released by stirring the people up. McCarthy sought to quiet them down, so that educated people, like himself, could get on with the business of government quietly, dramatically, above all sensibly. For American liberals, and more for the American people, this was such a new idea that they thought it the last word in avant-garde radicalism. McCarthy offered them Edmund Burke who came as a blazing flash of revelation, the latest fashion, and far more up-to-date than Karl Marx."

This year McCarthy is an independent candidate for president. He says his opportunity is among the 46 per cent of the voters who abstained in 1972. Many such voters are persons who, for various reasons, pay little attention to politics. McCarthy's candidacy is for those connoisseurs who pay attention.

Most of his votes will come from persons who otherwise would vote Democratic. What suits McCarthy. His campaign is, in part, a punitive expedition by a man who believes he is a prophet without honor in his own party.

A Pose

He disdains hot issues. He thinks the attempt to break the oil companies is a pose substituting for an energy policy. He favors national medical insurance only for major medical expenses. He thinks the development of private insurance programs has weakened the case for comprehensive public programs.

His inveighing against what he considers "wasteful" consumption, and especially large automobiles, indicates that his economic policy would be big on moralistic, using excise taxes to penalize disapproved consumption. His most novel idea is:

"If the 56 million workers now covered by the wages and hours law had their work time reduced to 35 hours a week . . . 4 million jobs for other workers would be created." His preoccupation with redistributing existing work reflects his assumption that the politics of affluent societies should be generally redistributionist. In that sense he is in the tradition of what Europeans call "social democrats."

But all such issues are, to some extent, afterthoughts. The issue that kindle his fire concern process, the personalization of power, especially presidential power.

His candidacy will render an almost aesthetic judgment on the competition, and will appeal to persons who savor the mystery that maketh this man.

The campaign "reform" is to deny public funds, as well as severely limit private giving, to independent candidates. These laws were designed in part, to protect the established parties from competition, and this year they will muffle a man who has never shouted.

But if he wins places on 40 or so state ballots and scrapes together funds for a few televised appeals, he may climb to say, 10 per cent in the polls. Then the gray swallow will be heard amidst the crashings of the big battalions.

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Obituaries

lliam H. Burkhart, at 77, ver Brothers Ex-Chairman

By C... W...

ORK, Aug. 2, (NYT)— H. Burkhart, 77, who re- 1964 as the chairman of Brothers Co., died Sat- er a short illness.

is retirement, Mr. Burk- served as the chairman as J. Lipton, Inc., of d Cliffs, N.J., and of thers, Ltd., and Thomas , Ltd., both of Toronto. ree concerns and the others Co. are subsid- Unilever.

urkhart, the son of a al engineer, was born n, Pa. He earned a of-science degree in engineering at the Uni- Pennsylvania and got job in the analytical of the Procter & in Cincinnati.

, he joined the Gold p. in New York. After tion of Gold Dust and er Products Corp., an- ap company, in 1934, hart was appointed di- manufacturing of the anization.

Lever Brothers pur- the soap business of Products and named khart manager of its e plant.

is elected president of others in 1955.

Cecilia

ID, Aug. 2 (UPI).—Pop- nish singer Cecilia, 27, d today in a traffic ac- northwestern Spain, of- her recording company

, whose real name was a Sobredo, was the of a Spanish diplomat served as ambassador United States, Britain .

nger last year represent- n at a Hispanic song n San Juan, Puerto Rico, second place with her mor de Medianoche" t Love).

tails were immediately on the accident. A member of her band was also killed and two other musicians were injured. They were returning from a show in the northern region of Asturias.

Harry Depew Copland

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Aug. 2 (UPI).—Harry Depew Copland, 80, a pioneer pilot, a flier in three wars and a member of the Aviation Hall of Fame, died at his home here Saturday.

Mr. Copland was born in Cambridge, Mass. In 1911, at the age of 15, he soloed in a biplane built by the Wright brothers.

In World War I, he flew in France with Britain's Royal Flying Corps and afterward became a barnstormer in the United States.

In 1920 he made the first commercial flight from Maine to Florida in 21 hours. Fourteen years later he was at the controls of a huge 12-engine seaplane on one of the first such flights from the United States to South America.

Mr. Copland flew with the U.S. Army Air Corps in World War II and with the U.S. Air Force in Korea.

At the time of his retirement, he had more than 15,000 hours of flight time.

After his military career, he became Florida's director of aviation, supervising airport operations in the state; an official of the Federal Aviation Administration and a vice-president of Curtiss-Wright Aircraft Co.

Count Pierre de Leusse

PARIS, Aug. 2 (AP).—Count Pierre de Leusse, 71, former French ambassador to NATO, died of a heart attack at his Paris home today.

He served at NATO twice, 1959-62 and 1965-67. Other assignments included Poland, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, and the French Foreign Ministry, where he directed the press and information service from 1950 to 1954.



Cecilia UPI.

Protest Sent To Argentina On Killings

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 2 (NYT).—Repression by Argentine security forces of leftist "subversives," involving mysterious deaths and disappearances of many persons, is producing a widening circle of friction with foreign governments and international organizations.

Within the last two weeks, official complaints have been addressed to President Jorge Videla, head of the military junta, by West Germany, Israel, the Vatican and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

Other governments have expressed more privately, through their ambassadors here, the concern that has developed in Western Europe and the U.S. Congress over the human-rights situation in Argentina.

The concern of Pope Paul was expressed in a message to Raul Francisco Cardinal Primatesta, archbishop of Cordoba and president of the Argentina Conference of Bishops. The Pope asked about the investigation of the killing of 5 Roman Catholic priests and 2 seminarians.

Three priests and two seminarians of the Irish-Argentine Paloline Order were killed on July 4 at a parish residence during a wave of killings by police that followed a bomb explosion in a police dining room that killed 20 persons. Two more priests, including a Frenchman, were killed in La Rioja Province after being detained for "questioning" by armed men showing police credentials.

Gen. Videla told Cardinal Primatesta that the crimes were investigated. A federal judge has opened an inquiry into the killing of the Palotine priests.

Israeli Question

Ram Nirgard, Israel's ambassador here, called Foreign Minister Cesar Guzzetti to ask what had been the result of an investigation of the arrest in Cordoba of five Jews, including at least three Israeli citizens who were working here for the World Zionist Organization.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany sent a personal message to Gen. Videla saying that relations with Argentina could be adversely affected by the disappearance here of two West German citizens, Peter Falk and Klaus Zieshank, who were arrested by security forces a few days after the military took power March 24.

Prince Aga Khan, the UN high commissioner for refugees, sent a message to Gen. Videla protesting the detention on July 13 and 14 of at least 20 Uruguayan political refugees, of whom 17 were registered here with the UN Refugee Commission.

News Analysis

For Better or Worse, Entry of Greece Into EEC Is Assured

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Aug. 2 (IHT).—Given the historic nature of Greece's application last week to join the Common Market, the event passed through the EEC Council of Ministers as a piece of somber routine. Few seemed prepared to recognize that—for better or worse—the European Community will never be the same again. However prolonged and complex the entry negotiations, and they will be both, Greece will become the EEC's 10th member well in advance of the original timetable of 1984.

For both sides enormous structural changes will be required. The initial cost to the EEC of Greece's membership will hardly be less than $600 million. Moreover, if European integration is to have any meaning at all, the community's cumbersome decision-making process will need to be streamlined. And what will be the effect of Greek entry on the share-out of EEC funds to other member nations? Athens has already said it will exploit "to the hilt" the regional development and social funds.

But Greece will have to make even bigger adjustments—in the case of agriculture amounting to little less than a revolution. The structure of Greek agriculture is worse than the conditions in French and Italian farming which the common agriculture policy was designed to change.

250,000 Small Holdings

It has 250,000 small holdings with two acres or less. There are 400,000 farms with between two and seven acres. Only 39 per cent of Greek territory is cultivable land, yet 46 per cent of the population depends on it for a living.

Greek crop yields have been improving in recent years to a point at which they are higher for such crops as rice than in places farther west in the community. But Greece understands that if its agriculture is to withstand the competitive pressures of absorption into the EEC, it will have to concentrate on products complementary to those the EEC already produces rather than rival them. Milk accounts for 18 per cent of EEC agricultural production, compared with only 3 per cent in Greece. The production of vegetable oils accounts for slightly more than 7 per cent of EEC production—compared with more than 10 per cent in Greece. Officials here are convinced there are opportunities for long-term adjustments in these areas.

The EEC has made it clear to the Greeks that they must accept the common agriculture policy in its entirety: There can be no question of permanent exemptions for sensitive Greek crops such as tobacco, sultanas and cotton.

While not making light of any of these difficulties, the Greek government has pointed out repeatedly that the disparity between its economy and those in the rest of the EEC is no larger than the gap between those of the original six EEC nations and Ireland when the community was last enlarged. They also argue that—unlike Ireland—industrial goods make up 48 per cent of total exports.

The road to industrialization the Greeks have taken since 1958 has been a successful one: The country's economy has improved in absolute terms and in comparison with the present EEC members.

But this growth has been concentrated largely in the Athens-Piraeus area to the detriment of the islands. The EEC believes Greek regional disparities are much more severe than those in Ireland and Italy. Greater industrialization, as set out in the current Greek five-year plan, is designed to adjust the Greek economy to a standard close to the average in the nine.

The average growth of gross national product during the last 10 years has been 6.8 per cent, compared with 4.2 per cent for the Common Market of the six and 3.8 per cent for the nine. These figures form the basis of the latest OECD annual report on Greece which supports the country's EEC membership. It said that there were no "insuperable" problems connected with Greece's entry and suggests that the economy will be greatly improved by membership.

Success Seen

Despite the difficulties, both sides are convinced the entry negotiations will succeed. Unlike the cliff-hanging negotiations with the British, no one seems in any doubt that Greece will join the EEC.

With the exception of one Communist party faction, all political groups favor membership. Greece will not hold a referendum on the issue when the negotiated package is finished—unlike Ireland, Denmark and Britain and unlike Norway, too, where the answer was negative.

For its part, the EEC also has too big a stake in the negotiations to allow them to fail. A disgruntled Greece outside the Common Market would be giving too many hostages to political and strategic fortune in a volatile part of the Mediterranean.

Trinidad and Tobago Proclaimed a Republic

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—The Caribbean state of Trinidad and Tobago became a republic at midnight, Saturday, ending a 179-year link with the British crown.

Sir Ellis Clarke, the governor-general, is the republic's first President, replacing Britain's Queen Elizabeth as head of state. He will hold office until both Houses of the new Parliament elect a president, probably the middle of next month. The former British colony gained independence in 1962.



UPI.

RAINDROPS NOT FALLIN' ON HIS HEAD—A "knight" in not so shining armor outside a Pittsburgh antique shop is also an umbrella stand.

Zambia-Finland Accord

LUSAKA, Zambia, Aug. 2 (AP).—Zambia and Finland signed an economic and technical cooperation agreement here today. There are 40 Finnish experts working here in the agricultural, industrial and banking sectors.

e Held 'Almost Iron-Clad' ainst 3 in Calif. Abduction

By Wayne King

FRANCISCO, Aug. 2 -The case against the ispects in the abduction howchilla schoolchildren ir bus driver, authorities a strong one—"almost ," a police official called private conversation.

are, however, doubts, s and outright contradic- hese center on the mo- abducting 26 children of poor families, the ac- nber of participants in apping or its planning ther or not a woman e been involved.

motive, the police say search of the 78-acre state where one of the 24-year-old Fred Woods, nc in a cottage, unearth- raft" of a ransom mes- ing $5 million for the f the children. It was ed by the New York hat the money was to and $20 denominations, it was to be delivered up in the Santa Cruz s. Reports that the was to be dropped in or suitcases from an have not been con- There was no indication was to get the ransom

Other Possibility

act that the kidnapped came from families of, modest means had rais- possibility, before the message was found, that g other than money had the kidnapping.

Edward Bates of Ma- unty, which includes lla, continues to main- t "some other motive" ved but he has declined what he thinks it was. same time, some inves- have observed that it difficult for anyone— a large bank or corpo- o refuse to ransom 26 oolchildren. But Fred is the son of a very family and the two other Richard and James ld, are sons of a well- diatrist. None apparently needed money.

Personal Assets

18 months ago, Mr. and James Schoenfeld, in an automobile res- venture, were required nstrate financial respon- o gain approval to buy ovate an old house in they were interested. ted fluid personal as- $33,000. And their ear was said to be doing

puzzling are the early ons by the 26 children driver of their abduc- 0-year-old man, six feet chipped front tooth, glasses and a small- t; a 45-year-old man, 5 inches tall, gray hair, an ttooed on one arm; a his mid-20s, 5 feet 7 inches tall, blue eyes, mustache, goatee, chin mole, a tattoo and possibly an accent.

"Master of disguise," said a police official involved in the investigation when asked about the discrepancies between these descriptions and the suspects, all in their early 20s, with no tattoos or accents. He did not elaborate.

Frightened Victims

Moreover, the kidnappers wore mesh stockings over their faces and the descriptions of them came from frightened victims. An officer, when asked informally about the tattoos, plucked a ballpoint pen from his pocket and pretended to draw on his arm with it. He smiled and raised his eyebrows.

Sheriff Bates and other police officials have speculated that a woman may have been involved. An Alameda County deputy said that a woman probably would have been involved only as an accomplice.

Mr. Woods was reported to have been apprehended in Vancouver as a result of a phone call to a woman, possibly a girlfriend, and an employee of a hotel where Mr. Woods was staying when he was arrested reported seeing him there sometime earlier with a young blonde woman.

i Aide in Moscow

COW, Aug. 2 (AP).— Vice-President and De- finister Mohammed Ali arrived here today on al visit, Tass reported.

Martian Soil Is Still 'Cooking' In Viking's Metabolism Test

By Thomas O'Toole

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 2 (WP).—One of three Viking instruments built to look for signs of life on Mars is still cooking away producing more activity that could suggest life.

But the rate of activity appeared to have reached a plateau and is slowing down.

"We still have nothing to contribute on the origins of this activity," said Dr. Harold Klein of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Ames Research Center yesterday. "There is nothing obvious to indicate something is metabolizing up there but, on the other hand, nothing says it isn't, either."

Preliminary results of one of Viking's biology experiments were reported at Jet Propulsion Laboratory here, where the mission is being directed. Scientists cautioned that the soil activity might not be life but results from some totally strange soil chemistry on Mars.

Soil Fed Nutrients

The Viking instrument works by feeding the soil a nutrient of amino acids, sugar and vitamins. It then injects a radioactive carbon tracer that would come out as radioactive carbon dioxide—if the soil accepts the nutrient and uses it to grow or metabolize. A geiger counter in the instrument will count out the number of radioactive carbon dioxide molecules that would be exhaled by an organism as it metabolizes.

On Saturday, the instrument counted as many as 4,500 radioactive molecules being released by the soil every minute, reaching that figure over eight hours. Yesterday that count went as high as 8,000 per minute but over a period of one day.

"We think the process, whatever it is, has slowed down," Dr. Klein said. "But the evolution of radioactive gas did increase and continues."

Dr. Klein said that when scientists tested earth soil rich in micro-organisms they saw a similar sharp rise but never saw the response taper off as suddenly as it did in the Martian soil yesterday.

Significance Pondered

"This is unique in our experience," Dr. Klein said, "and we're still pondering its significance."

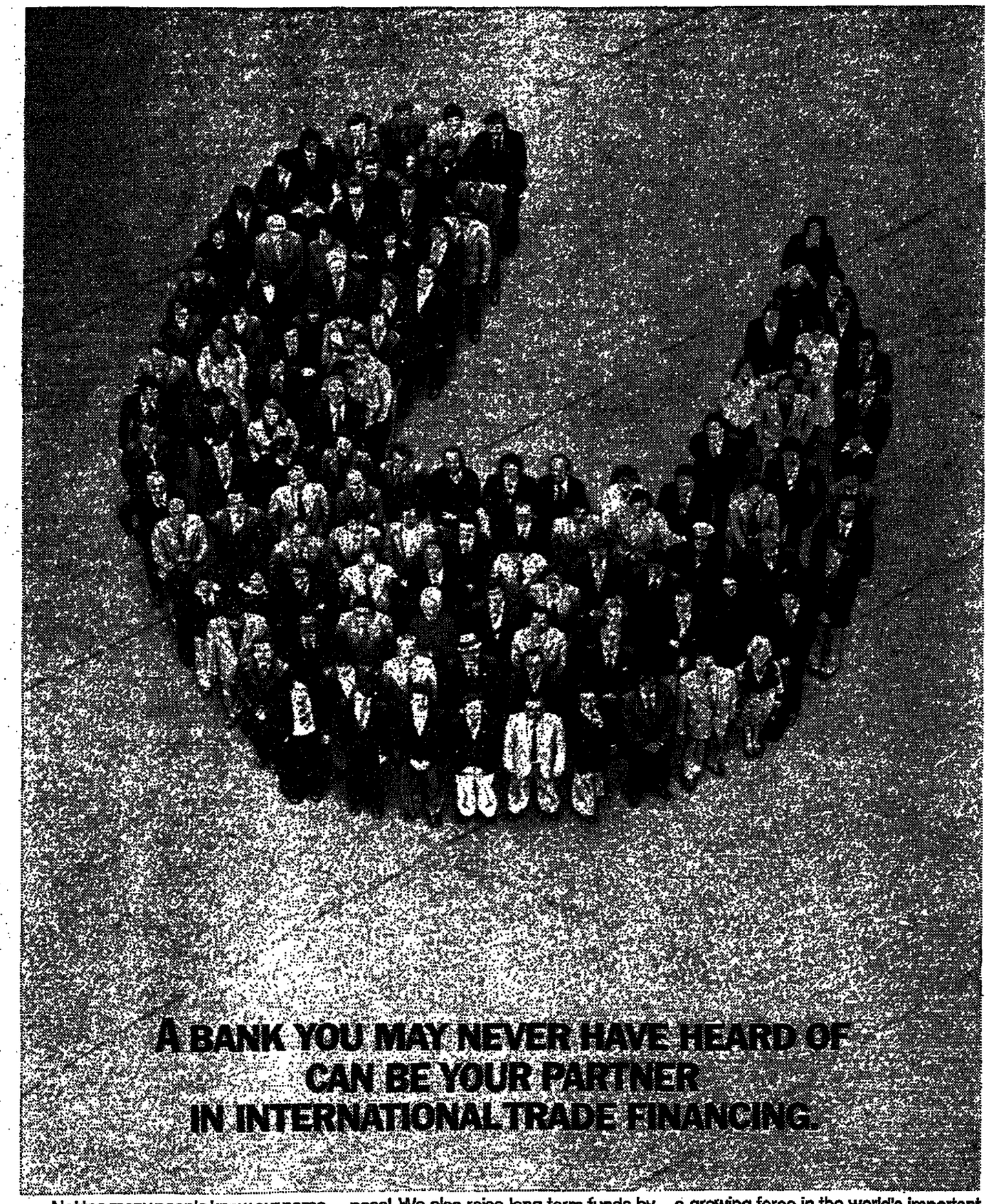
It will take as long as a week for scientists analyzing the data to conclude whether life of some kind exists in the red sands of Mars. Scientists want more information from this experiment and more from Viking's two other biology instruments.

One of those two has already shown the soil is active but scientists have drawn no conclusions from that activity. This instrument will inject a different nutrient into its soil sample in the next few days that should provide more clues.

The third instrument is still incubating its sample and is expected to send back its first report tomorrow. A fourth instrument built to detect and identify organic molecules in the Martian soil will get a sample tomorrow. It apparently did not get a full sample when the spacecraft's mechanical arm scooped up Martian dirt for the first time Wednesday.

U.S. Weather Satellite

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Aug. 2 (UPI).—A 749-pound satellite was launched into orbit from here last week to permit the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to monitor the world's weather twice daily. The NOAA-5 was the fifth satellite of this series.



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Young Foreign Smugglers

Soviet Aides Upset by Flow Of Drugs Through Moscow

MOSCOW, Aug. 2 (AP).—Soviet officials are expressing worry over new signs of an international narcotics traffic through Moscow, mostly involving young foreigners flying through the Soviet capital from Asia to Western Europe.

At least 16 citizens of the United States, Australia, Great Britain, West Germany, the Netherlands and other countries have been seized by Moscow airport police in the last year for allegedly smuggling drugs, including hashish and heroin.

Two of the foreigners, possibly more, are now serving terms in Soviet prison camps.

The last such string of arrests was in 1967-68, when 15 young men from Western Europe, Canada and the United States were arrested for allegedly transporting hashish through the Soviet Union. After those arrests and sentences of up to five years' confinement, the traffic seemed to stop.

"I think it would be fair to say the Soviets are quite concerned about things at present and they even asked me if I had any idea what could be done to stop the traffic," said a Western diplomat who talked with the Soviet Foreign Ministry after one of his country's citizens was arrested.

Nedelya, a weekly magazine published by the government newspaper Izvestia, reported this month that Soviet customs declaration forms were revised July 1 to include a special section on narcotics.

The weekly added:

"A series of failures [in getting drugs into other countries] has forced the chiefs of the narcotics business to study new routes.

"Knowing that in the Soviet Union the social basis for narcotics addiction [within the local population] does not exist, they, obviously, have decided to try to grope around for a loophole by transporting narcotics through Moscow."

"The cheapest way to get from Asia to Europe is via Moscow by Aeroflot [the Soviet airline]," a diplomat said.

Another Westerner said that smugglers may believe they are less likely to be checked at the West European end of their journey if they arrive on an Aeroflot plane. Usually, he said, "customs officers believe people just don't come from Moscow carrying drugs."

Some drug traffickers, apparently, believe that transit passengers through Moscow—those who stop only to change planes here or who stay at Aeroflot's hotel awaiting a flight the next day—will not be searched. In fact, several of the arrests this year have been of transit passengers.

Treatment of drug offenders has varied. At least one Westerner arrested at Moscow airport was severely warned and then let go. But last year four Dutchmen and two West Germans on a Pakistan-London journey were sentenced to terms of 10 and 6 years for allegedly smuggling hashish.

The Dutchmen and West Germans have been released on a government pardon since then, however.

An Australian who was allegedly carrying marijuana was sentenced to six years' confinement in May. Three Americans charged with heroin smuggling and two Britons held on drug charges are now awaiting trial.

Hard and Soft Drugs

It is not clear from cases decided so far whether the Russians are making a distinction between small quantities of drugs intended for personal use and large commercial quantities, or between such hard drugs as heroin and drugs like marijuana and hashish.

Some of the Westerners and Asians sentenced for drug offenses have wound up in a camp near Potma, about 250 miles southeast of Moscow, according to Moscow-based diplomats. They say food there is sufficient, medical checks are carried out regularly and the prisoners have an opportunity to work at a small industrial plant.

The conditions of one Westerner who was recently imprisoned included, for his initial period, the right to send three letters a month, receive unlimited letters, get two packages a year each weighing less than 2.2 pounds and containing no food, and to meet with relatives about twice a year.

These conditions are generally better than those described for most Soviet criminal and political prisoners.



Associated Press.

ON MANEUVERS—Soviet tanks pass through swamps during military exercises held in June and observed by Western countries. The photograph was transmitted yesterday, without explanation for the delay, by the Soviet press agency Novosti.

U.S. Evacuee Tells of Life in Ho Chi Minh City

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, Aug. 2 (NYT).—"I thought I was the last American in Saigon," Gerald Posner said last night. "I decided, well, if they kill me, OK. But meanwhile, I would look for my wife."

Mr. Posner, 26, a postal worker from Brooklyn, N.Y., arrived in Bangkok yesterday from Saigon, where he had been trapped more than 15 months. He described what life there was like.

His arm around his wife, Tu Thi Nhan, and grinning broadly, he told how, two days before the fall of Saigon to the Communists, he had arrived back in the South Vietnamese capital, now called Ho Chi Minh City, determined to find her.

He told, too, of a year of scratching for a living on a small pension from international relief organizations, of an economy that began gradually to run out of some of the essentials of life—medicines, for instance—and of his life in a Spartan apartment in central Saigon, waiting for evacuation.

He met his wife, he said, during his tour of duty in the army near Saigon from 1970 to April, 1972. When he returned to Brooklyn, his wife followed in July, but a month later a family crisis forced her to return to her home in the Mekong Delta, south of Saigon.

They kept in close touch but by the spring of last year, as the North Vietnamese were rolling through South Vietnam, he realized that she was in serious trouble.

In mid-April, he boarded a plane to Bangkok and, on April 28, two days before Saigon fell, he caught the last Air Vietnam flight to the South Vietnamese capital.

When he arrived, his task seemed hopeless, he said.

"There was no way for me to get to the delta and I also had picked up two little boys, children of a friend of mine. I never did get them out."

Last Helicopter

He watched the last helicopter take off from the roof of the U.S. Embassy and went away "I think."

For the next month he sent messengers to the Mekong Delta, since the Vietnamese authorities refused to let foreigners leave Saigon. Finally, he was informed by telephone that his wife was waiting at Red Cross headquarters.

The Vietnamese authorities left him and his wife alone.

"The Bo Doi [North Vietnamese cadres] came around to check every few weeks—how many people were living here and so on," Mr. Posner said. "I kept a picture of Ho Chi Minh for those occasions. It went up on the wall quickly."

'Good for Some'

"I was brought up that all Communism was bad," he said. "But this Communism, well, it did good for some people and bad for others."

Mr. Posner said he planned to remain in Bangkok about a week, attending to personal matters—including making arrangements for his wife's entry into the United States. When he gets back to Brooklyn, he said, he hopes to return to his old job, driving vehicles for the Postal Service.

[The Los Angeles Times reported that left behind in a jail cell was a former CIA officer whose detention has not been acknowledged by the Hanoi government.

[The man excluded from the "final" evacuation flight for 49 Americans and their dependents was Tucker Guggleman, 54, an ex-marine who participated in the Phoenix Program of the CIA and retired from the agency in 1972.

[The Phoenix Program was directed at rooting out Viet Cong guerrilla leaders in South Vietnam.

Flight Is Missed

[Just before Saigon's fall, Mr. Guggleman went back on his own to try to arrange for the escape of some of his former associates. He then failed to make an evacuation flight in the final days and was arrested later by North Vietnamese police.

[Four United Nations officials based in Vietnam made the two-hour flight from Ho Chi Minh City to Bangkok with the Americans. The officials said Vietnamese authorities had made it plain to them that yesterday's flight manifest included "all the Americans who have registered and who wish to leave."

[An American who asked not to be named said Mr. Guggleman was known to have been in Ho Chi Minh City's Chi Hoa prison until about a month ago. At that time, Hanoi evidently made the decision to send most Americans out of South Vietnam and decided at the same time to transfer Mr. Guggleman to a prison in Hanoi.]

Vietnam Seeking Recruits in South

BANGKOK, Aug. 2 (AP).—Vietnam's Communist government has begun drafting men for military service in the southern half of the country, Ho Chi Minh Ville radio announced today.

Details such as the draft ages, length of service and the number to be drafted were not announced.

There has been no demobilization of the former North Vietnamese Army of about 700,000 regular troops, the fifth largest in the world. Army units have been put to work on road and railroad construction, agricultural development and other projects.

Bolt Kills Japanese

NAGOYA, Japan, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—A 38-year-old golfer was killed when lightning struck a metal fitting on his cap here today, police said.

Rhodesia Says 20 Killed in Clashes

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—Five guerrillas and 15 African tribesmen have been killed by Rhodesian forces in clashes during the last four days, a security forces communiqué said today.

Three African men, two women and a child also died when their truck hit a mine and guerrillas killed two African tribesmen, it added.

Guerrilla deaths so far this year total 537 and 1,150 since the war started in December, 1972, according to Rhodesian figures. Security forces say they have lost 54 men this year and 129 since the war began.

Fashion—'You Are What You Wea

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Aug. 2 (IHT).—Carla Pierre's "Looking Good," is a book about fashion—or rather, anti-fashion.

Starting with the premises that "you wear what you are," Miss Pierre sets the tone from the opening lines. "Do you think you follow fashion?" she writes. "Quite the reverse. Fashion follows you."

A tall, skinny blonde in her early 30s, Miss Pierre is not a fashion expert and "I know I'll be shot down for it," she says. A Sarah Lawrence graduate and a specialist in international law (with an MA from Columbia University), Miss Pierre wrote the book "because I am basically interested in the cultural scene—of which fashion is the most electric, the most revealing facet."

"My main concern," she added, "is not the fashion industry but women and the way they look."

The book, which is coming out at the end of September, is published by Reader's Digest Press ($8.95). In 15 chapters, Miss Pierre delivers a social analysis of fashion changes since the '50s.

First Chapters

The first five chapters, including "You Wear What You Are," "Sixties Counterchic," "Fear of Fat," and "The Liberated Body," take in all the evolutions of the female body, from the sensuous curves of the New Look to Twiggy's bundle of bones look. "The most complimentary thing one could say to a woman of fashion in the 1960s was: 'You've lost weight.'" And also, 'Editors soon discovered that diet sold more copies than sex.'

Quite accurately, she notes that "weighing 98 pounds meant one of two things—either you were very sick or you were very rich," a variation on the Duchess of Windsor's famous pronouncement that "one can never be too thin or too rich."

As far as beauty queens are concerned, Miss Pierre said the main change was the shift from movie actresses (such as Garbo, Dietrich or Bardot) to international cover girls such as Suzy Parker, Verushka, Jean Shrimpton and Twiggy, who, in "her own grave candor," could not understand what Twiggymania was all about. "I s'pose most of my fans are girls. I couldn't possibly be a sex symbol, could I, with a skinny figure like mine."



Henri Elwitt.

Carla Pierre
. . . a book.

Miss Pierre also analyses fashion in body, which also changes with clothing. "A Hollywood surgeon reports that legs were all-important in the Betty Grable days, before anything much could be done to improve their contours. By the early 1950s, however, when plastic surgery had made rapid strides, the demand was for larger breasts. Today, the trend is toward lifting whatever sags, wherever it can be done."

Beauty Farms

That leads to a report on the main beauty farms and the women who frequent them. The latest in the genre is Dr. Ivo Pitanguy's, in Rio de Janeiro, whose clients include Luciana Pignatelli Avedon, "the only notable to admit to having had practically 'everything' lifted or reshaped."

But thank goodness for the '70s, which, according to Miss Pierre, "brought us down to earth with a thud." After Watergate, "which taught us that we could survive even political psychosis" and the end of the Vietnam involvement, "the whole country went dance crazy and sports mad."

"Now," Miss Pierre writes, "we have entered the era of Lauren Hutton, Margaux Hemingway, Beverly Johnson. In other wo the 'Girl Next Door.' All of wh leads to the 'Liberated Body' the battle to do—to look—as please."

The real turning point in fa ion liberation, according to Pierre, was the midi fiasco the demise of haute cou "With anti-fashion clothes came street art. Through they wear," she writes, "pe are now affirming their g dance to groups rather t backgrounds."

There is no question that Pierre is bright, funny and write. She has also done homework, having spent two a half years researching and terviewing—"not all of w shows in the book."

Good Reading

While it is good reading, book is loosely structured disjointed. It is also too bad its weakest point is Paris. W Miss Pierre admits covering cause I couldn't resist the $7 my editor gave me for the t

Since by being anti-fas Miss Pierre really means sh anti-couture, she should done more research on the ject. On one side of the Atla she has Diana Vreeland, ex-e of American Vogue and unqu leled fashion connoisseur. (Vreeland, by the way, came with a marvelous quote. "F ion," she said, "is like breal in bed. If you can have it, not?") On the other side, Pierre quotes Geneviève Ant Dariaux, an ex-directrice at Ricci's, who struck it rich decade or so ago, with a called "Elegance." Both the and its title went out of within 10 years.

Her interviews with Paris signers take in Yves Saint rent, Louis Féraud and Vicki —not all of them quite in same league. A visit to Lan leads her to Bernard Lanvin, cleverly angled her towards more profitable side of his ness—perfumes. Hence a v unexpected chapter in s "because, after all, it's all of fashion," she said.

It is also unfortunate that mentions that The New Times reporting on the collec has been cut to a few paragr per season just as The New Times was putting the cu Yves Saint Laurent couture lection on the front page.

WAVERLEY ROOT: 'Political' Peanuts

THE political position of the peanut is hard to pin down. At the highest level it would seem to be Republican, having been brought into the White House by Richard Milhous Nixon, while Franklin Delano Roosevelt, apparently hostile, imposed a limit on the planting of peanuts.

Roosevelt's action was formal, taken in accord with the precepts of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, while Nixon's was more of an improvisation. The latter had ordered that several old Navy munition buildings near the Washington Monument should be torn down; the rodents they had been harboring moved into the White House, no doubt as an act of reprisal. It was the consensus that the White House was no place for mice or rats, so traps were placed at all strategic points—baited with peanuts.

Certain fortuitous contacts of my own at the grass roots level, admittedly incomplete as a sampling, make me wonder whether peanuts among the common people may not be on the other side of the fence. My brother Kenneth, who was content to leave gastronomy to me, lived for a year almost exclusively on peanuts and chocolate bars, losing all his teeth. He was a Republican. A fellow office worker in New York thrived on lunches which consisted, day in, day out, of peanut-butter-and-jelly sandwiches. He was a Democrat. When I asked him why he had chosen this particular diet, he responded, unanswerably, "I don't like to eat."

An Explanation

If this attitude towards food is widespread in the United States, it would explain why American food is rated so low in certain gastronomically sophisticated countries which have allowed the peanut-butter-and-jelly sandwich to remain a purely American creation, which no other nation has ever tried to wrest away.

The peanut might well be hailed as representing 100 per cent Americanism on the basis of its consumption. All over the world people nibble peanuts, salted, roasted, or as is, but this adds up to a very modest total. Everywhere except in the United States, peanuts are consumed chiefly in the form of salad or cooking oils: As a solid food, which means in the form of peanut butter, the peanut is very nearly an American exclusivity. Invented in St. Louis in 1890, peanut butter uses up half of the American crop. Only 10 per cent goes into oil, somewhat over 30 per cent is exported and the rest supplies peanuts for direct human consumption, or to feed to livestock, or to be used as fertilizer and marginally in industry. Eighty per cent of American households keep peanut butter in the house; Americans eat approximately 250,000 tons of it a year.

Credentials

From some other points of view, the credentials of the peanut as simon-pure American (meaning the United States) are a trifle shaky. An attempt has been made to rush it into history, appropriate to this Bicentennial year, by bringing forward the story of Miles Standish, who, on the arrival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, discovered an Indian cache containing a life-saving treasure of Indian corn and "groundnuts."

The theory that what the Pilgrims called groundnuts were peanuts (*Arachis hypogaea*) is incorrect; peanuts do not grow this far north. What they found were Indian potatoes (*Apios tuberosa*). Peanuts are called groundnuts in England today, but of course not then, since no one in the Old World had ever seen a peanut, nor, for that matter, an Indian potato.

A second possible justification for hailing the peanut as 100 per cent American has been sought by identifying it with the *American Indian in the Southeastern* United States. It has been asserted that the first Europeans to reach Virginia found the Indians there already in possession of the peanut, which they roasted and salted (with salt obtained from sea water) just as we do today.

The all-American status of the peanut can be upheld if we accept the wider meaning of America. The peanut is, in fact, a native of tropical South Ame where it seems to have been cultivated by the Incas.

Peruvian Tombs

Peanuts have been foun ancient Peruvian tombs an plant is pictured on pre Chimu pottery. Although p closely related to the pe grow wild in Brazil, it is the that the peanut was obtain the comparatively primitive zilian Indians from their civilized neighbors of the A

The presence of the pean Brazil supplies an alternativ planation for the route by w it reached the Southeastern ed States, assuming that it not get there directly throug dians before the white mar rived there. It does not, in seem to have been observe the arriving Europeans fa north than Mexico, where C saw it, and Haiti, where Co bus saw it.

According to the altern theory, Brazilian slave tr carried the peanut to the coast of Africa and plante there to provide cheap and i ishing food for their slaves: the slaves brought the pe back to America. A confirm of this story might be seen name often given the peanu the South: goober. This c from the Kimbundu word peanut, *nguba*; Kimbundu Bantu language of northern gola: the word might well been imported to the U States, along with the obje represented.

Indebted

If this theory is correct, Ar can dealers in peanuts are debted twice to the Amer Negro for the existence of business, but they are in case indebted to him once. I attention was paid to peanu the United States until the ing years of the 19th cen when the boll weevil was w ing havoc in the cotton pla tions.

To compensate for the dar Dr. George Washington Ca the Negro founder of the kegee Institute, set himself task of finding a substi crop. He considered cowpeas, soybeans, but finally plum for peanuts. He concentrate first on their industrial which are many—they go salves and cosmetics, into sh dyes and paint (in which serve as a quick-drying ag into inks and bleaches, and can be used as lubricants. then did Dr. Carver turn to peanut's role as a food, dev complete menus based on it, f soup to dessert.

The leading state for pe production is Georgia, w more than 500,000 acres are voted to raising nuts for market, and more than ano 150,000 to growing them to fa hogs, which are turned into fields when the nuts ripen do their own harvesting, ea the foliage and grubbing up nuts.

"Peanuts," wrote James Tra "have long been associated v circuses and sporting ever and he might have added t altitude in theaters, where topmost balcony is someti called the peanut gallery.

(c) 1976 by Waverley Root.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

"Lifeguard" poses the question, "What would you do if you were a strong, healthy, handsome Santa Monica lifeguard who finds himself over the hill at the age of 30?" Says Vincent Canby, "Only people bred in California could examine this problem in such solemn detail without cracking up: it's also why California fascinates us, which helps explain why we would sit through a movie as witless as this one." Directed by Daniel Petrie, "it's the most pro-lifeguard film ever made." Thinking would be "a totally foreign activity" to the character created by writer Ron Koslow. Sam Elliot, in the lead, "moves through the role with all the sensitivity of a man holding up a pack of cigarettes in a Marlborough ad." Canby concludes, "As a film it's romantic twaddle, but as sociology it's a fascinating report on a very American way of life."

"Drum," directed by Steve Carver, is "exploitation junk," according to Vincent Canby. It is the sequel to the financially successful "Mandingo," and stars Warren Oates as the owner of a slave breeding plantation in Louisiana. Drum, a male slave, is played by Ken Norton. "who's a fine figure of a man but no actor." Nobody, including his white mother and Oates's daughter, can keep their hands off him. Canby says. "Life on the old plantation was horrendous, but movies like this one are less interested in information than titillation." Carter "may be a bad director or he may simply be defeated by the material." Oates, Fiona Lewis, as his fiancée and Pam Grier as a slave woman, "are the only people in the film who don't look totally ridiculous."

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...rther Gain of Mark ...ssures the 'Snake'

... Aug. 2 (AP-DJ).— ...he mark rose against ... today for the fifth ... business day, thus ... to exert pressure on ...uropean currency float.

...exchange dealers said ...elgian franc remained at its bottom support point against the mark most of the day. But *the amount of central bank intervention* necessary to keep the Belgian franc within its 2.25-percent trading range of the mark seemed to be considerably less than Friday, dealers said.

However, there were two significant changes in today's trading pattern from last week. For one, the Bundesbank seemed to give the dollar outright support from *time to time, which helped break* the dollar's fall against the mark. At one point, the dollar touched 2.53 DM but it recovered with the aid of some official support to 2.537 at the *end* of the day. This was still a decline from 2.545 late Friday.

Last week, the Bundesbank seemed to give a tacit blessing to appreciation of its currency by refraining *from supporting the* dollar for the most part.

Also significant in today's trading pattern was a tendency of the French franc and sterling to move with the mark instead of the dollar. Last week both those European currencies weakened against the mark along with the dollar and on some days by more than the dollar did.

However, sterling rose today to $1.7884 from $1.7840 while declining only slightly against the mark to 4.5367 from 4.5408. Similarly, the dollar fell against the French franc to 4.91 from 4.917 while the franc declined only slightly against the mark to 0.5167 from 0.5175.

A dealer said that if the decline of sterling and the French franc against the mark had been greater, pressure on the Belgian franc would have also been greater.

The dollar declined against the Swiss franc to 2.475 from 2.4813. However, this merely reflected the fact that the Swiss franc remained about unchanged against the mark at 1.0259.

The dollar also fell fairly sharply against the guilder to 2.69 from 2.706. A half-point increase in the Dutch discount rate to 5.5 per cent, announced Friday, became effective today.

Though the Belgian franc remained at its floor against the mark, it was again pulled up against the dollar, which ended at 39.165 Belgian francs, down from 39.32 Friday.

In the interbank money market, short-term Eurodollar interest rates moved up about 13 basis points—to 5 11/16 for three-month dollars and 6 1/4 for six-month funds—but this did not seem to have much influence on foreign exchange dealing.

...Take-Over ...ndonesia Possible

...A, Aug. 2 (Reuters). ... said today it was ...o take over the opera... any foreign oil com... using to accept new ...ng the government a ...re of their revenue.

...d of the state oil com... Amina, Gen. Piet Har... newsmen his company *preparing for such a* ...ch he said would not ... nationalization.

...eign companies were ...d last Saturday to ac... government demands, ...Harjono said only two ... major producing com... tion Oil and Atlantic ... both of the United ...d accepted the new ...

...U.S. company, Petro... had rejected the ...ile the French com... al and Indonesian-... Petroleum Corp. had ... principle but needed ... their partners and ... company wanted to ... Japanese government, ...ono said.

...onesian government is ... the tough new de... an attempt to pay off ... $6 billion in debts ... the state firm Perta...

...portion of oil the gov... akes is to rise to 85 ...er cent and the 40 per ... production that com... re previously able to ... to cover the cost of ...n and development will ...d by half.

...ised contracts are ex... bring in an extra $600 ... year.

...vernment has already ... a $1-a-barrel increase ... U.S. companies Caltex ...ac, which operate un... contracts and produce ...thirds of Indonesia's ...million barrels.

...ian Oil Firm Displaces ...on Fortune's 500 List

...ORK, Aug. 2 (AP-DJ). ... Iranian Oil Co., with ...8.8 billion, has passed ...troleum and moved in... place in the Fortune ...of the 500 largest in... ...rporations outside the ...ates.

...utch-Shell group heads ...r the 20th consecutive ... sales in 1975 of $32.1 ...

...seas 500 had a remark... year in 1975, Fortune ...idering the generally ...ok of the worldwide ... Sales of the group rose ... (compared with only ...t for the U.S. 500) and ... $822 billion (still $43 ...rt of the total for the ... Of the 500 overseas ... 216 have sales of $1 ... more, compared with ... the U.S. industrials.

...ds of the overseas 500 ... higher sales than in ... companies on the list ...r sales gains than any ... largest U.S. industrials. ...alian-based CSR (Colo... r Refining), No. 130, ...2-per-cent increase be...ecord gains for export ...es. And sales of Koa ...an, No. 195, rose 106.3 ...

...me Lose Money

...ompanies lost money— ...n 2.5 times as many ...ers as appeared on the ... The aggregate losses of ...unies came to $3.8 bil... reduced aggregate net ... the 500 to $33.1 billion ... with $37.8 billion for ...ompanies).

...f the overseas 500 total ...n, which is 15 per cent ...n for the U.S. 500. Yet ... stockholders' equity of ...as companies is 38 per ...which means that they ...more debt on their bal... ance sheets than do the U.S. companies.

This year the list has been expanded to 500 from 300 and Denmark, Norway and Turkey now are represented on the list. Sweden and Canada gained by the expansion of the list. Sweden now has 25 companies, up from 13; Canada now has 38, up from 20.

Japan (with 122 companies), Britain (84), West Germany (72), and France (44) have the most companies on the list. These four countries also dominated last year's list of 300, in the same order.

The top 10 companies (ranked by sales) are Royal Dutche/Shell, National Iranian Oil, BP, Unilever, Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, Cie. Francaise des Pétroles, Nippon Steel, August Thyssen-Hütte, Hoechst (which moved from 10th to ninth), and ENI (which moved up from 11th). BASF fell from ninth place to No. 12.

Banks' Profits Up

The profits of the 50 largest commercial-banking companies outside the United States rose 33 per cent. Leading were the nationalized French banks, which registered a combined increase of 276 per cent. Société Générale (No. 4), which jumped eight ranks, nearly quadrupled its profits, to $101.3 million. Crédit Lyonnais (No. 5) went from a loss of $36.8 million to a gain of $52.7 million. The French banks now hold three out of the top five places, and Banque Nationale de Paris is still No. 1.

In dollar terms, combined assets of the 50 rose only 6.4 per cent, less than half the gain shown on last year's list. The severe plunge in the value of the pound, coupled with a sluggish economy, caused the four British banks on the list to suffer an aggregate 5.4-per-cent decrease in assets.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

New Japan Steel Firm Created

Japan's Fair Trade Commission has formally endorsed a plan by three specialty steel manufacturers to merge and form the nation's fourth largest specialty steel manufacturer. The three firms—Daido Steel, Nippon Tokushu Seiko and Nippon Special Steel—will form a new company called Daido Tokushu Seiko on Sept. 1 with a capital of 14.5 billion yen (about $50 million). The new firm will control 11 per cent of the specialty steel market. Nippon Steel, Sumitomo Metal Industries and Kobe Steel are the other market leaders.

KHD Sales Up, Orders Down

Kloeckner-Humboldt-Deutz says that turnover was up in the first half but new orders were down from the year-earlier period. Parent-company sales rose about 20 per cent to 1.26 billion deutsche marks while group sales, including full net turnover of all domestic and foreign companies in which KHD has an interest of at least 50 per cent totaled 1.8 billion DM, also up about 20 per cent. KHD—which manufactures engines, vehicles and *industrial machines—says* new parent-company orders declined 14 per cent to 1.36 billion DM. Foreign orders were off 28 per cent but new domestic business was up 8 per cent. However, order figures for the group were not divulged. KHD says it expects profit for the year to be about the same as in 1975, when net profits totaled 39.4 million DM.

Miles Labs Sees Higher Net

Miles Laboratories expects sales and earnings *in the second half to* "continue the progress of the first six months," says chairman Walter Compton. He adds that 1976 earnings will exceed 1974's $3-a-share level. The diversified maker of consumer pharmaceuticals, food chemicals and diagnostic instruments previously reported first-half net of $8.1 million or $1.51 a share. A board of directors committee is "intensively" reviewing Miles's dividend policy and their review may include consideration of an increase, he says. Miles, which pays 32 cents a share quarterly on common stock, has not raised its dividend since 1972. He says that sales abroad continue to outpace domestic sales.

Judge Approves AT&T Rates

A Federal Communications Commission administrative law judge has ruled that American Telephone & Telegraph long distance telephone rates are reasonable in relation to its rate of return. Judge David Kraushaar also disagreed with an FCC trial staff recommendation that the commission ask Congress to split off from AT&T its huge manufacturing and supply subsidiary, Western Electric Co. He said the "monumental record that has been compiled in this proceeding fully justifies AT&T's continuing existence intact as a quality common carrier that provides excellent service to a very large population." The question of how much AT&T should be opened up to competition is a major issue before Congress and in the federal courts. The problem of managing Bell's "bigness' does not call for the "altogether extreme and revolutionary remedy of divestment and splinterization in the holy names of 'competition' and 'free markets,'" the judge said.

Expansion Rate Slows, Treasury Study Says

U.S. Banks See Foreign Loans Rising 11%

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP-DJ).—With Western European countries as their primary targets, U.S. commercial banks and their foreign affiliates expect to increase international lending activities by $11 billion in 1976, the Treasury reported, today.

Its annual survey of leading U.S. banks points to an 11-per-cent rise in international lending activities in 1976, compared with an 18-per-cent—or$15-billion—rise in 1975.

The Treasury said outstanding foreign credits, extended by U.S. banks and their branches abroad, totaled nearly $98 billion at the close of 1975, compared with about $83 billion at the end of 1974.

The Treasury said the main reason for the "more modest increase in lending volume currently foreseen is the low level of demand from borrowers in the stronger industrial nations."

The study also showed that U.S. bankers generally are "exercising caution" in clearing new credits for developing nations.

Senior U.S. bankers interviewed by Treasury officials "remain confident about the soundness of their outstanding credits and don't expect any significant losses on loans to developing countries," the report said.

In looking at the terms and conditions on which loans are being extended, the Treasury found a "general widening of spreads in interest rates for countries that have borrowed heavily . . . and a tendency toward shorter average maturities."

The treasury said U.S. bankers may go after foreign loan possibilities "more aggressively" if domestic loan demand does not pick up. "On the other hand, a strong revival of demand from domestic customers could serve to crowd out some potential foreign borrowers," the report said.

The Treasury said a number of U.S. bankers expect to increase their lending in West Germany and "lending in France, which rose strongly during 1975, is expected to continue to increase this year." It also said some expect to increase their lending activities in Spain and Portugal.

"A number of bankers," the report added, "expressed interest in increasing their loans to selected Eastern European countries," mentioning Yugoslavia, Romania and Poland.

In Latin America, the survey showed that U.S. banks expect to increase their lending "most significantly" in Mexico and Brazil, and want to expand their positions in Venezuela.

Some modest increase in lending to Argentina also is expected, the report said.

The survey said U.S. banks already have "substantial" outstanding loans in the Far East, *but expect to increase these* totals.

"Bankers also continue to view South Korea, the Philippines and Taiwan favorably and expect to increase their credits to these three countries this year. Some cautious loan expansion is expected in Indonesia. Credits to Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore will probably also continue *to increase," the Treasury said.*

Reflecting their cautious approach to new loans to the developing nations, most of the bankers interviewed said they want to shorten the average maturity of their loan portfolios.

Japan Reported Cutting Back on Loans to Russia

TOKYO, Aug. 2 (AP-DJ).—A steel plate sale to the Soviet Union which industry sources confirm is being hampered by a lack of Japanese export credit may be the first of several deals blocked due to a credit shortage.

Press reports here say Japan has told the Soviet Union of a decision by the Finance Ministry and Export-Import Bank that the Russians will not be eligible for more loans until next April.

The reports say the Russians already have borrowed 151.7 billion yen (about $517 million) in Japan since April 1 this year, including a 113.2-billion-yen loan last month provided by the Export-Import Bank and 23 other institutions to finance purchase of two fertilizer plants, a synthetic rubber plant and three petroleum gas processing plants from Japanese firms.

The press reports say Japanese officials have decided that continued borrowing by the Russians during the year ending next March 31 would produce an excessive loan exposure to the Soviet Union.

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Prices Drop On Wall St. in Low Volume

Analysts Cite Lack Of Stimulating News

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (IHT).—Stock prices, higher in early trading, reversed around midsession and finished lower in light trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Analysts said there was no special *news to motivate investors.* They said Commerce Department reports that factory orders were virtually unchanged in June and that construction spending rose had no impact on the market.

A prime rate cut to 7 per cent from 7 1/4 per cent by a number of large banks—expanding a reduction initiated last week by First National Bank of Chicago, Citibank and a few others—had been widely expected, analysts said.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 2.38 to 982.26. It was off 2.55 at 3.30 p.m.

About 700 issues showed losses, compared with about 630 showing gains.

Volume totaled 13.87 million shares, compared with 14.83 million Friday.

Actively-traded Technicare slipped 7/8 to 43 1/2 after trading as low as 41. The company said its body and brain scanners are in full compliance with present *Bureau of Radiological Health* regulations and the Food and Drug Administration said it is conducting "routine tests" on scanners.

Kennecott Copper fell 1 to 32 1/2. On Friday the Federal Trade Commission asked to have Kennecott found in contempt for failing to divest Peabody Coal Co.

On the over-the-counter market, Sea World rose 2 1/8 to 18 1/2 bid. MCA said it bought 8 per cent of Sea World and might seek to acquire control.

American Broadcasting lost 1 1/8 to 35, Natomas 1 1/8 to 23 1/2, Amax 1 1/2 to 54 1/4, Tektronix 1 to 66, Monsanto 1 5/8 to 88 3/8, Allied Stores 2 1/8 to 44 5/8, Chesebrough-Pond's 1 1/4 to 26 1/4, Hewlett-Packard 1 3/8 to 107 1/8, Rexnord 1 1/8 to 34 5/8 and Dow Chemical 1 5/8 to 45 1/2.

American Stock Exchange prices closed lower in slow trading. The Amex index fell 0.34 to 103.33.

U.S. Factory Orders Rise

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP-DJ).—New factory orders in June rose by less than 0.1 per cent to a seasonally adjusted $95.50 billion from $95.49 billion in May, the Commerce Department said today.

Factory shipments were also essentially unchanged, declining 0.1 per cent to a seasonally adjusted $94.03 billion from $94.09 billion in May.

Manufacturers' inventories, however, rose $1.74 billion, or 1.2 per cent, in June to an adjusted $150.78 billion from $149.04 billion the month before. The department said that was the largest monthly rise since a 2.2-percent increase in December, 1974.

The Department also said unfilled *orders rose 1.4 per cent in* June to an adjusted $116.75 billion. It was the fourth consecutive month of rising backlogs.

New orders for durable goods rose 1.3 per cent in June, but new orders for nondurable goods fell 1.3 per cent to an adjusted $45.20 billion.

The department said that increases in inventories were "the trend of nearly all industries both durable and nondurable."

Meanwhile construction spending picked up again in June after two straight months of declines, the Commerce Department said.

Construction outlays rose 1.6 per cent in June to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $142.5 billion from May's upward revised $140.3-billion pace. That put the May decline at 1.2 per cent.

Revised Tender Rules Are Proposed by SEC

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—The Securities and Exchange Commission proposed today a sweeping revision of regulations covering stock tender offers, greatly increasing the amount of disclosure required by persons or groups making such offers.

The proposal would also require all tender offers to remain open for at least 15 business days and for at least 10 business days after any increase by the bidder.

The SEC said among the items it may require to be disclosed are:

- Business relationships and transactions between the bidder and subject company during the past three years including any negotiations relating to the tender offer.
- The source of funds for the bidder including how he plans to repay any loans.
- A bidder's plans for the company regardless of whether he is seeking control.
- Any financial statements which would be material to a reasonable shareholder in deciding whether to sell or hold securities being sought.

Another proposal would encourage prompt and widespread communications of cash tender offers through the use of stockholder lists, which would be available for the first time under SEC rules, advertisements, or publications of the entire offer.

"The commission is mindful that any efforts to benefit any investors in this area must be made without tipping the balance of regulation in favor of either the bidder or the subject company," the SEC said in its proposal.

Comments on the proposals will be accepted through Sept. 30, the SEC said. It will then decide whether to put the regulations into effect, and, if so, whether to make any changes in the proposals.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

Aetna Life & Casualty

Second Quarter		1976	1975
Profits	A	53.8	15.1
Per Share	A	1.00	0.28
Profits	B	53.8	16.2
Per Share	B	1.00	0.30
Six Months			
Profits	A	87.3	27.5
Per Share	A	1.63	0.52
Profits	B	86.0	39.2
Per Share	B	1.60	0.73

A—Before securities transactions.
B—After securities transactions.

American Stores

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	857.1	744.1
Profits	6.97	6.8
Per Share	1.33	1.29

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5)

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BANQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR LE FINANCEMENT DE L'ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE—INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR CREDIT BANK—BIFEN-INCB
CROCKER NATIONAL BANK
BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
CHEMICAL BANK
MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A.

CO-MANAGED BY

BNS INTERNATIONAL (HONG KONG) LIMITED
FIRST PENNSYLVANIA BANK N.A.
MARINE MIDLAND BANK
CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO
IRVING TRUST COMPANY
SECURITY PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK

AND

THE BANK OF NEW YORK
THE FIDELITY BANK
GIRARD TRUST BANK

AND PROVIDED BY

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
AMERICAN EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION
AMEX BANK LIMITED
ASIA PACIFIC CAPITAL CORPORATION LIMITED
BANK OF AMERICA N.T. & S.A.
BANK OF AMERICA (NEW YORK)
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, N.A. NASSAU BRANCH
THE BANK OF NEW YORK
THE BANK OF TOKYO TRUST COMPANY
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR LE FINANCEMENT DE L'ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE—INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR CREDIT BANK—BIFEN-INCB
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE DE LA SOCIETE FINANCIERE EUROPEENNE
BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
BNS INTERNATIONAL (HONG KONG) LIMITED
CHEMICAL BANK
CITIBANK, N.A.
CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO
CROCKER NATIONAL BANK
THE FIDELITY BANK
FIRST PENNSYLVANIA BANK N.A.
GIRARD TRUST BANK
IRVING TRUST COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY
MARINE MIDLAND BANK
MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK SINGAPORE BRANCH
NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA
PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK
SECURITY PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK
WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A.

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED
AGENT

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP — AMEX BANK LIMITED — MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED
ACTED AS FINANCIAL ADVISORS TO THE BORROWER FOR THIS PROJECT

JUNE 25, 1976.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 2

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36⅛	32½	ACF Ind1.80	9	61	34½	33⅝	34½+	½
4	1⅞	AJ Industris	6	33	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
24¾	16⅞	AMF Inc 1.24	11	90	20¾	20	20⅛—	⅛
17⅛	12¾	APLCorp 1	5	5	15¼	13⅝	15⅛+	⅛
60¼	47¼	ARASv 1.06	15	22	53¼	52¾	53 —	¼
33	18¾	ASALtd .80		311	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅞
11⅞	7¼	ATOInc .28	5	18	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
48¾	37¾	AbbtLab .88	16	17	47	46⅞	46⅞—	¼
10⅛	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	12	6	9	9	9 +	¼
12⅝	9⅛	AdmEx .91e		18	11¾	11½	11¾+	⅛
5¼	4	Adms Millis	9	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
13½	7¼	Addressog	9	48	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
11½	7⅛	AdvInv .18e		62	11¼	11¼	11¼	
30½	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	14	1089	30⅞	30¼	30⅞+	½
9¼	4½	Aguirre Co	3	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼—	⅛
14⅝	9⅛	Ahmans .22	6	17	16¾	12¾	12¾	
6⅞	2⅞	Aileen Inc	21	59	3⅝	3¼	3⅝—	⅛
39⅞	27	AirProd .20	17	71	38	37½	38 +	½
13½	11	Airon F	13	10	13	12¾	12⅞—	⅛
33¾	17¼	Aircoinc 1	8	86	33⅛	32½	32¾—	¼
25¼	17	Akzona 1.20	10	21	18¾	18½	18½	
15⅞	13⅝	AlaGas 1.28	8	5	14¾	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
17½	11⅛	Alaskin .30e	6	14	14⅞	14½	14⅝—	⅛
27¾	14	Albanyin .60	15	7	19	18⅝	19 +	½
37¼	19⅞	Albertsn .72	9	x17	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞+	⅞
35⅜	19½	AlcanAlu .40	104	90	28⅛	28	28⅛	
18½	14⅝	AlcoStd .72	6	4	16½	16½	16½	
28	21⅝	AlconLb .28	20	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
9⅝	5¾	Alexdrs .36e	5	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
11½	7½	AllegCp .15e	32	11	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
43¼	25½	AllgLud 1.80	8	6	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
45½	33¼	AllgLud pf 3		2	42	42	42 —	¾
20	16¾	AllgPw 1.60	7	134	18⅞	18¼	16⅞	
20	9¾	AllenGrp .60	9	35	16¾	16⅝	16⅞+	½
44⅝	33½	AlldCh 1.80	9	80	39⅛	39	39⅛+	½
13⅞	9⅞	AlldMnt .60	7	11	12½	12½	12½—	¼
15⅛	10⅛	AlldProd .60		21	13½	12⅝	12⅞—	⅜
59¼	44¼	AlldStr 1.80	6	43	46¼	45¼	45¼—	1½
6	2¾	Alld Supmkt		51	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
26¾	11⅞	AllisChal .60	6	259	24⅞	23⅞	24¼+	¼
9¾	6¼	AllrtAut .60	9	10	9¾	9½	9½—	¼
10⅞	6½	AlphaP Ind	13	30	10½	10¼	10⅜	
56	38½	Alcoa 1.40	26	77	55⅝	55¼	55½+	⅛
41½	23⅜	AmalSug 3a	3	4	30¾	37⅞	37⅞—	⅛
60¼	47	Amax 1.75	14	303	56	54	54 —	1¾
58¼	51⅞	Amax pfB 3		5	56¾	56⅜	56⅜—	⅜
23⅞	11¾	AMBAC .80	8	46	20⅜	20	20 —	⅜
21¼	16¼	Amerce 1.20	7	3	19⅝	19½	19⅝+	⅛
37½	29½	Amrc pf 2.60	h	3	34⅞	34½	34⅞	
24¾	16⅞	AHess .30b	6	88	22⅝	22⅛	22½	
59⅞	45⅞	AHes pf 350		19	55½	55⅛	55⅛+	⅛
21¼	10¾	AAirFilt .48	8	14	16½	15⅞	15⅞	
16⅝	8⅞	Am Airlin		240	15⅝	15⅛	15¼—	⅛
9	4⅞	Amcord .34	7	20	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝+	⅛
15⅝	11¾	AmBaker 1	4	57	16½	13¼	13¼—	⅛
43½	38¾	ABrnds 2.80	8	83	41⅞	40½	41⅞+	¾
25	2	ABrnd pf170		5	24⅛	23¾	23¾—	⅛
39⅛	19⅞	AmBdcst .80	31	202	26	25⅞	25⅞—	⅜
12¼	9⅛	AmBldM .40	7	20	10¼	9⅞	10½+	⅛
34½	30⅝	AmCan 2.20	7	54	34¾	34½	34⅝	
22½	21	ACan pf 175		2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
3	1⅞	AmCen Mtg		8	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
16⅞	12½	Am Credit26e		50	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
28⅛	22½	ACyan 1.90	9	267	25½	25⅛	25½+	⅛
10⅝	7¾	Am Distill		1	9½	9½	9½	
25½	19¾	ADistTel .64	16	68	22	21¾	21¾	
7½	4¼	AmDualVt		16	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
13⅞	10⅞	ADul pf 84a		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
33¼	20⅞	AmElPw 2	9	363	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞+	¼
15	10	AFamily .26	6	28	11¼	11	11	
4⅞	2¾	AmFin Sys		22	2¾	2½	2⅝	
24¾	22⅞	AGIBd 1.96e		14	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.82		4	16¾	16¾	16¾+	⅛
16⅞	12⅞	AGnIns .68	8	606	15¾	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
26¼	21¾	A Glnpf 1.80		15	24½	24⅜	24⅜—	⅛
17½	12¾	AGIns pf .90		10	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
18¼	13	AmHoist .80	4	49	15¾	15¼	15½	
37¾	31⅛	AmHome 1	20	415	33⅝	32¼	33 —	¼
37¼	29½	AmHosp .40	21	77	35⅛	34¾	34¾—	¼
4⅝	2½	Am Invest		82	3⅛	3½	3⅞+	⅛
10⅛	5⅞	A Medicl .12	7	56	9½	9¼	9⅜	
8⅞	5½	A Medicorp	5	26	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7¼	4⅝	Am Motors	7	283	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
37½	32¾	ANatR 2.64	7	98	37⅛	36¼	36¾—	¾
12¼	8⅝	AmSeat .40	6	x56	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
14	8⅛	AShip 1.07t	5	12	11⅞	11⅝	11¾+	⅛
27⅛	16½	AmStand 1	8	89	26¼	25⅞	26	
76¾	54⅞	A Stdpf 4.75		8	73½	73½	73½	
8¼	6⅛	AmSteril .30	11	49	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
33	26⅛	AmStrs 1.90	5	23	30	29¾	30 +	¼
58⅞	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	788	57⅞	57¼	57¾+	¼
61½	55	AmT&Tpf 4		59	60⅞	60⅛	60½	
47⅝	43½	ATT pfA3.64		25	46	45⅝	45⅞+	⅛
10⅞	8⅝	AWatWk .70	5	1	9½	9½	9½	
14	12¼	AW prf 1.25		z100	12¾	12¾	12¾	
19¼	15⅝	Ameron 1	6	14	15¾	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
10⅛	5½	AmesD .12e	5	34	10¼	9⅞	10¼+	¼
24¾	19¼	Ametek 1.20	8	14	22	21⅞	22	
19⅞	14⅞	Amfacinc 1	6	31	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
35⅝	26	AMPInc .41	47	109	35	34½	35	
12	8½	Ampco .40s	5	3	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
9⅝	4¾	Ampex Corp	14	119	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	Amrep Corp		18	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
51⅞	36½	Amstar 2.70	6	23	46½	45⅝	45⅝—	¾
45	34	Amsted 2	7	10	44⅝	44	44⅛—	⅛
8	5	Amtel .32	6	45	5¼	4⅞	5¼+	¼
29½	17⅛	Anacond .60		69	29¼	29	29 —	⅛
32	22⅞	AnchrH 1.30	8	15	31¼	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
45¾	35¼	AndCly 1.60	8	8	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
8¼	6	Angelica .16	10	69	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
10½	6⅞	Anixter .20	5	35	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
12⅞	8½	AnsulCo .53t		57	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
19	10½	Apache .50	8	54	18⅝	18½	18⅝—	⅜
3⅞	1⅝	Apeco Corp		27	2	1⅞	2	
77	68	ApPw pf7.40		z20	73½	73½	73½	
4⅝	2½	Appld Mag	14	20	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
14⅞	9¾	ArcataN .52	7	11	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
31½	20½	ArchDan .20	12	220	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞+	⅛
6	3¼	Arctic Entr	13	9	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅛
3½	7⅛	Aristar		50	2½	2½	2½	
17¾	15	ArizPSv 1.36	7	66	16⅞	16½	16⅝—	⅛
111½	103¾	ArlPpf 10.70		z50	109	109	109	
14⅝	6	ArkBest .35		21	13	12½	12½—	⅛
27⅛	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	8	18	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝+	⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅝	2⅛	Arlen RltyD		95	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅞	4¼	Armada Co	13	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
35½	26¾	Armco 1.80	10	x80	34½	33⅝	33⅞+	⅛
32⅛	27	Arm pf 2.10		16	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞—	⅜
52	44¼	Armr pf 4.75		z100	50¼	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
32⅞	23⅜	ArmstCk 1	14	x102	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
20⅞	15	ArmRu .60e	5	11	19½	19⅛	19¼	
17⅝	12⅞	AroCorp 1	8	1	17	17	17 +	¼
16	9⅝	Arvin .26e	8	22	15	14¾	14¾—	⅛
27⅞	25¼	Arvinin pf 2		3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	¼
20	13⅛	Asarco .80	50	130	17¾	17½	17⅝—	⅛
29⅞	19⅝	AshlOil 1.70	6	55	27⅜	27⅛	27¼—	⅛
40	28¼	AsdDrG 1.50	9	101	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝—	⅛
14⅞	8¼	Athlone .60	5	34	14	13¾	13⅞	
4¼	1⅞	Atlco Mtg		26	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
19¾	17½	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	50	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	⅛
104⅛	81	AtlRich 3.20	14	x214	101⅝	100½	100¾—	⅝
176½	137	AtlRch pf 3		x1	171¼	171¼	171¼—	1
67¼	54¼	AtlRc pf 2.80		x53	63⅝	62⅞	63¼—	⅛
7¼	3¼	Atlas Corp	9	426	5⅛	5¼	5¼—	¼
35½	32⅝	Auto Data	29	43	33⅛	33⅜	33½	
7⅞	4⅛	Autmind .24	5	94	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
5	4½	Avco Corp	2	133	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
1⅞	9-16	AvcoCp wt		20	1½	1½	1½	
41½	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		22	40⅛	40	40 —	⅛
29⅛	23⅛	Averylnt .36	32	7	26	26	26	
13⅛	7½	Avis Inc	7	37	10½	10⅛	10¼	
20⅞	10⅛	Avnetinc .60	8	120	19½	19⅛	19½+	⅛
48¼	32¾	AvonPd 1.80	19	231	47	45⅞	46¾+	1

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	2	BTMtg .30e		7	2	2	2	
36½	18¾	BabckWil 1	9	192	34½	34⅛	34⅛—	½
14⅝	4¾	Bache .40e	4	20	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
12¼	8⅛	Bakerln .24	8	23	9⅛	8¾	8⅞—	¼
54	40⅛	BakrIntl .42	14	89	49	48⅛	48¼—	¾
13⅝	8⅛	BaldDH .60	8	89	13¼	12⅝	13⅛—	⅛
25¼	18¼	BallCp .80	7	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	
21⅛	11⅞	BallyMf .02e	15	25	18⅞	17⅞	18 —	⅞
25¼	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	8	38	24⅞	24⅝	24¾+	⅛
56½	50	Balt pfB 4.50		z300	55	53½	55 +	1
16½	12⅛	BanCa 1.15a	285	13	14¼	14	14¼	
32⅞	16⅛	Bandag .05e	13	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛

The alphabetical listing of stocks in both the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange tables has been changed in two respects.

Companies whose legal names consist of capital letters as all or part of their official names are now grouped at the top of each alphabetical division. ACF and ASA Ltd., for instance, will now appear before *Abbott Labs, which previously headed the New York Stock list.*

Companies with names like John Hancock and Jim Walter will be alphabetized by their surname—that is, *under Hancock and Walter, respectively.*

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11¼	4½	Bangr Punt	4	11	9¼	8⅞	9 +	⅛
33	28¾	BkofNY 2.20	6	7	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	
16⅞	11⅛	BkofVa .88	5	7	13¾	13½	13¾+	¼
57⅞	55¼	BankAm 1.56	12	127	56¼	55¼	55½—	⅝
38	28⅞	BankTr 3	8	53	34⅞	34½	34⅝	
28¼	25⅝	BnkT pf 2.50		12	27½	27⅜	27⅜+	¼
34½	25¼	BarbOil 1.60		50	32¼	31¾	32⅛—	¼
18	11⅝	BardCR .24	13	57	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
35⅝	22	Barnes 1.60	8	41	35⅛	35	35 —	⅛
16¼	7¾	BasicInc .80	7	36	15	14⅞	14⅞	
30	22⅝	BatesMf .80	13	5	24¼	24⅛	24¼+	¼
39¼	28¾	BauschL .80	10	202	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞—	⅞
46⅜	33	BaxtTrv .21	26	184	42½	41½	41¾—	⅝
28⅝	17⅞	BaySIG 1.88	6	16	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
5¼	4⅛	BaykCig .24	28	4	5	5	5	
28	17	Bearing .50	11	53	25½	25	25¼	
27	21½	BeatFds .84	14	382	26¾	26	26⅛+	⅛
28⅝	22⅝	Beckmn .28	16	171	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
42⅛	34	BectDick .50	18	96	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛	
23⅝	14	BeechA .80	8	76	22½	21⅝	21¾—	½
17⅛	8¾	Beker .28	5	82	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞+	⅛
20½	13¾	BelcoP .60e	7	104	19¾	19⅛	19½+	⅜
24⅛	15⅝	Belden 1.20	9	5	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
11¼	7	BeldinHe .36	7	1	9½	9½	9½	
25½	15	BellHow .84		33	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝+	⅛
20	13⅝	BemisCo 1	9	4	17¾	17½	17½—	⅛
45¾	39¾	Bendix 1.72	9	35	40⅛	39½	40 —	½
92	66	Bendix pf 3		1	81	81	81 —	3½
25½	17⅝	BenfICp 1.45	6	125	24	23⅝	23⅞+	⅛
58¾	46½	Benef pf 4.30		1	56½	56½	56½+	¾
28½	25½	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z120	28	27⅝	27⅝	
2⅜	1⅝	Benguet B.07e	6	31	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5¼	3¼	Berkey Pho		34	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
19⅞	13⅝	Best Prod	13	108	18⅝	17¼	17¼—	1
48	33	BethStl 2	9	147	41¾	41⅛	41½—	½
33⅞	32	BigThr n .40	19	233	32¾	32½	32¾—	⅛
28¼	21	BlackDr .40	23	122	21⅝	21¼	21¼+	⅛
11¼	5	BlairJhn .48	8	16	10⅛	10¾	10⅞	
17¼	12⅛	BlissLau 1b	6	5	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
20⅝	14⅞	BlockHR 1	10	52	17⅝	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
48½	35⅝	BlueBell 1.60	6	135	41¾	40½	40⅞—	⅞
5¼	3⅛	Bluebird Inc	6	12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Bobbie Brks	52	12	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
41⅞	24⅛	Boeing 1	12	431	40¼	39⅛	40¼+	⅛
30⅞	23⅛	BoiseCas .80	10	273	26½	26	26⅛	
20	18⅝	Bk Month	8	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
31⅞	26	Borden 1.40	10	x84	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
30¼	19⅞	BorWar 1.35	10	44	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛—	⅝
24⅝	22⅝	BosEd 2.44	10	94	23¾	23½	23¾+	⅛
12	10⅝	BosE pf 1.17		13	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
14⅝	13⅛	BosE pf 1.46		22	14¼	14⅛	14¼+	⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14¼	8¾	Braniff .24	13	136	12⅝	12⅛	12¼—	⅛
31¼	15¼	BraunCF .50	7	74	28⅛	27¾	27⅞—	⅜
32¾	27¾	Brig Str .92	18	22	29	28⅞	28⅞—	½
83¾	66¼	BristMy 1.80	17	175	79⅝	79	79⅝+	¼
50½	47¼	BristM pf 2		x5	47½	47½	47½+	½
12½	10¼	BritPet .35e	16	29	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
36½	25¾	BrkwGl 1.20	7	2	32¾	32¾	32¾+	½
18¼	16⅝	BklyUG 1.72	8	25	17⅞	17¾	17⅞+	⅛
8½	5⅝	BwnShrp .20		12	7	6⅞	7 +	¼
13⅝	10⅞	BrownC .15e	5	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
26	18⅝	BwnGp 1.20	8	20	23⅜	23¼	23⅞—	⅛
8¾	5⅞	BrwnFer .20	10	65	6⅞	6¾	6⅞—	⅛
18½	11	Bruns wk.44	11	127	18⅛	17¾	18 +	¼
24⅝	11	BrushW .80	12	10	24⅞	23¾	24⅛+	¾
30¼	18	BucyEr .56	14	27	26	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
19½	9⅞	BuddCo .80	6	64	19	18½	18⅞	
11⅜	6	Bulova .05j		22	7⅞	7¼	7⅜—	⅛
21⅝	19⅝	BunkHll 1.86		3	21⅜	21¼	21⅜+	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		4	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
34	23⅞	Burlind 1.40	8	115	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞+	⅛
48½	31⅞	BurlNo .90e	6	35	43	42¾	43	
7¼	6½	BurlNo pf.55		13	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
30½	24⅝	Burndy .88	14	3	30⅛	30	30 +	⅛
108½	83⅛	Burrghs .68	23	473	95¼	94¼	94¾—	⅝

C

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
61	46¼	CBS 1.66	12	196	58⅞	58⅜	58⅝+	⅛
2⅛	15-16	CIMtg Gp		94	1⅛	1	1	
4¼	2⅝	CIRlt Inv		12	3⅝	3½	3½	
35⅝	28⅝	CITFin 2.20	7	172	33¼	32¾	33⅛+	⅛
83¾	74⅜	CIT pfC 5.50		1	84	84	84 +	1
7	4⅞	CL Asst pf1.16k		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6	3⅞	CLCAm .24	6	21	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
16⅞	8	CMIInv Cp		14	13¾	13½	13½	
8¾	5⅝	CNA Finl	8	116	7¼	7	7⅛—	⅛
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		49	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
12¼	11	CNAI 1.08a		3	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛—	⅛
48⅞	40½	CPCInt 2.30	0	103	47¼	46⅝	47¼+	½
26½	14⅝	CTSCp .60	10	21	22⅞	22⅝	22½—	⅛
4½	2	CabCab For		67	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
28⅛	18⅞	CabotC 1.08	8	49	29¾	ku2	29¼+	1¼
5¼	3¼	Caesars Wrl	15	21	3½	3¼	3¼—	¼
6⅛	3	Cal Finanl	8	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
17½	15¼	CalPUt 1.56	9	6	16¾	16½	16½—	⅛
17½	10¼	Callahn .60r	20	17	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
3¼	1¼	Camm Brn		14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
27½	18⅛	CmpRL .60a	14	64	19¼	18¾	18⅞—	⅜
35⅞	29½	CamSp 1.36	12	43	34⅞	34½	34½	
30½	29¾	CampTaa 1.12	10	66	30¼	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
19½	13	CdnPac .86e	8	69	18⅝	18½	18½—	⅛
12⅛	7½	CanalR .64	6	14	7¾	7½	7½	
55⅞	42¼	CapCitis .20	14	147	53¼	53½	53½—	⅛
24⅛	17⅛	CapHold .40	11	63	21⅝	21½	21¼—	¼
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
35⅞	30⅝	Carbor .90	9	58	32	31½	31½—	⅛
4¼	2½	Carling OKe		25	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
16½	10¾	Carlisle .88	11	14	15	14⅝	14⅞—	⅛
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20		7	6¼	6¼	6¼+	¼
21⅝	17⅝	CaroPw 1.72	8	219	21¼	21	21	
34⅛	21½	CarTec 1.60	8	20	31½	30¾	31½+	½
18	11¼	CarrCp .52	22	67	15½	15¼	15⅜	
16⅞	12½	CarrGn .89e		14	13⅞	13½	13½—	⅛
25¼	17⅝	CartHaw .90	9	38	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
8⅝	6¼	CartWall .40	88	65	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
11	8⅝	CascNG .71	5	5	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛—	⅛
17⅝	15¼	CastlCk .80b	7	27	16½	16¼	16⅜—	⅛
62½	60⅝	CaterpTr 1.50	12	686	61⅝	60⅝	61 —	⅝
19⅝	14	CecoCp 1.15	7	5	15¼	15	15 —	¼
58	42⅝	Celanse 2.80	8	65	50½	50¼	50¼	
52	46¼	Celn pfA4.50		1	49¼	49¼	49¼+	¼
14	7⅞	Centex .12	15	28	10⅞	10¼	10⅛—	¼
18⅛	13¼	CenSoW 1.20	9	158	15	14½	14¾	
19⅛	17½	CenHud 1.72	7	39	18½	18⅜	18½	
31½	27½	CnIlLt pf 2.87		z1600	30	30	30 +	⅞
29¼	25⅛	CnIlLt pf 2.62		z300	27⅞	27¼	27⅞+	¼
14⅞	12⅞	CenIlPS 1.28	8	45	14½	14⅜	14½	
22⅝	18	CenLaE 1.40	7	157	19⅝	19½	19½—	⅛
15¾	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	8	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
18	13⅛	CenSoya .60	7	10	16	15⅞	16 +	¼
23½	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	29	22⅞	22½	22⅞+	⅜
35⅞	19¼	CentrDat .48	17	x52	32¾	32⅛	32½+	⅛
22⅛	15	Cert-teed .65	18	11	17¾	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
29¼	21⅛	CessnAir 1b	11	23	27¼	27	27⅛—	⅛
28½	18	Champint 1	9	53	23¾	23⅜	23¾—	⅛
28⅝	18⅞	Chml pf 1.20		15	24¼	23⅞	23¾—	¼
13⅞	11	ChamSp .64	9	178	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	¼
5⅛	3⅝	ChartrCo .08	15	50	3⅝	3½	3½	
26⅞	21⅝	Chartr NY 2	6	29	25½	25	25¼+	¼
8½	7	ChaseFd .60		12	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
32⅛	26⅝	ChaseM 2.20	12	142	29⅝	29⅛	27⅞—	⅜
4	2½	ChaseT .83e		14	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
11	7⅛	Chelsea .40	5	18	7⅝	7½	7¼	
32	31⅞	Chemin 1.40	5	49	36	35¾	36	
42½	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	7	66	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	
32¼	27¼	Chesapk Va	7	13	29¾	29⅝	29¾—	⅛
30	26⅛	ChesebsP .76	18	104	27¼	26⅛	26½—	1
48⅞	34¼	Chessie 2.10	8	73	37	36⅝	36¾—	½
9½	4¼	ChiMilw Cp		2	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
14⅞	8⅛	ChiMilw pf		3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
35¼	25⅝	ChiPneuT 2	11	35	30¾	30⅛	30⅛—	¼
3¾	2½	ChkFull .19t		8	3	2⅞	3	
6⅞	4⅝	Chris Craft		48	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜+	¼
15	9¼	Chromal .84	8	21	14⅝	14¼	14⅝—	⅛
21⅝	10⅝	Chrysler		2728	22⅛	21⅝	22 +	⅜
21¼	19⅛	CinBell 1.60	7	8	20⅝	20¼	20¼—	¼
20¼	17	CinnGE 1.64	12	47	18¾	18⅝	18½	
106	97	CinG pf 9.30		z660	100¾	100¾	100¾+	¼
104½	99¾	CinG pf 9.52		150	101¼	101½	101¼+	¼
35⅞	18¾	CinMila 1.40	13	17	27⅝	27	27 —	½
37⅝	27½	Citicorp .96	2	632	34⅞	34½	34⅝—	⅛
55¼	38⅛	CitiesSv 2.80	9	90	53¼	52¾	52⅞—	⅛
5	1½	CitzSR .36e		7	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
11⅜	0	CityInvst .66	9	208	10½	10⅛	10⅜—	⅛
15-16	½	CityInv. wt		1	½	½	½	
22	16½	CityIn pfB 2		20	21¼	20⅞	20⅞—	⅜
10¼	10	CityIn pf 1.10		11	10⅛	10¼	10⅜	
45½	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60	13	49	42¾	42½	42¾+	¼
13⅝	9	ClarkO .58	24	36	13½	13⅛	13⅜+	⅛
73⅞	47	ClvCliff 1.50	14	77	69¼	68¾	68⅞—	½
86	77¼	ClEIll pf7.40		y300	81½	80¾	81½+	2⅛
121	112½	ClevEl pf 12		z60	117¼	117¼	117¼+	¾
14⅞	10⅝	CloroxCo .52	11	144	12⅝	12⅛	12½	
11⅞	7⅜	CluetPea .40	6	124	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅝	10¼	CluetP pf 1		2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
24⅞	17⅞	CstSG pf1.83		19	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
19⅛	13¾	CstSG pf1.19		7	15⅞	15¾	15¾—	⅛
9⅞	7¼	CocaBtlg .40e	12	59	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
95⅛	77⅝	CocaCol 2.65	21	126	87¾	86½	87¼+	½
17⅞	8⅞	ColdwBk .40	10	5	13	12⅞	12⅞—	¼
6⅞	2¾	Coleco Ind		73	12	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
31¼	23⅜	ColgPal .88	16	318	27⅝	27¼	27½+	⅛
15⅛	11	CollinAlk .56	6	44	11½	11¼	11½+	⅛
8½	4⅜	CollinF .05e	7	16	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
34⅜	18	ColPenn .70	9	27	26	25⅞	26 +	⅛
25	19⅝	ColonlSt 1.45	6	17	22	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
56⅛	28½	CoItInd 2	0	185	52	51⅛	52 +	½
79¾	47½	Colt pf 4.25		5	71⅝	71⅛	71⅝—	⅛
27⅛	22⅞	ColGas 2.14	8	85	25¾	25	25⅞+	
60	56⅛	ColGs pf5.62		1	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝+	¼
7⅞	4½	Colum Pict	6	57	5½	5½	5⅜	
25¼	21½	ColSOh 2.84	6	38	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜+	¼
108½	101	CoSO pf10.52		z150	104½	104⅛	104½	
4⅝	1⅝	Colwel Mtg		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
48⅞	32⅜	CombEng 2	18	46	44½	44¼	44⅝+	⅜
20¼	16½	Combd Com	11	3	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
32	26¼	ComwE 2.40	9	176	29⅞	29¾	29⅝	
21½	17½	ComE pnv1.42		17	20⅜	20½	20½	
22¼	20¾	ComE pf1.90		11	21¼	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
27	25⅜	ComE pf2.37		36	26½	26	26 —	¼
31⅞	29⅝	ComE pf2.87		17	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	
11¼	8	ComsO		484	11⅝	11¼	11⅜—	⅜
22⅛	18	ComO pf1.72		x6	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜—	¼
37¾	27⅝	Comsat 1	6	183	28⅛	27⅛	27⅞—	⅛
38⅛	18⅝	Compugrp .05e	8	8	28½	28	28 —	⅜
8	4	Comput Sci	12	72	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞	
13	8½	ConAgr .75	3	x4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
56½	37⅜	ConeMil 1.60	4	14	43¾	43¼	43⅝+	½
19⅝	12⅞	Congolm .50	9	46	14¾	14¼	14¼—	⅛
18⅝	13⅞	ConnM 1.60	11	19	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
25⅝	20	Conrac .80B	8	38	23⅝	23¼	23⅝—	⅛
9¼	15	ConEd 1.60	5	234	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	
51¾	44	ConEd. pf 5		4	50¼	50	50¼+	¼
24½	19⅝	ConFds 1.35	10	96	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛+	⅜
63	56½	ConF pf 4.50		3	62	61¾	62 +	⅛
26⅝	18½	ConFrgt .80	13	x36	25½	25¼	25⅜+	⅛
29	24⅛	ConNGs 2.24	7	40	27⅝	27¼	27⅝+	⅜
22	19	ConsuPow 2	7	95	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
48	48	CnPw pf4.50		z108	46½	45½	46½+	1
78	66½	CnPw pf7.72		z108	73½	73½	73½—	⅛
78	66	CnPw pf7.76		z70	74¼	74	74 —	¼
76¼	67½	CnPw pf7.68		z20	73½	73½	73½	
85	75½	ConPow pf 6		3	82½	82½	82½—	½
9¾	5¾	ContAir Lin		102	8⅞	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
8½	5	ContlCop .58		18	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
50⅞	41⅜	ContlCp 2.80	15	107	50	49⅝	49⅞	
56	45½	CtIC pfA2.50		2	54¼	54¼	54¼+	¼
33½	26⅝	CntlGrp 1.80	7	68	33⅛	32¾	33 +	⅜
55⅝	35⅝	ContlCp 2.32	8	96	51⅜	50¾	51⅜+	⅜
13½	9⅞	ContlIP 1.28	15	8	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
3	1¼	Contll Rlty		5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
40⅞	33⅞	Conl Oil 1.20	9	x1216	36⅝	35¾	36⅛—	¼
15½	12¼	ConTele 1	10	254	15¼	13½	13⅝	
27⅛	17⅜	Control Dat	10	205	23¾	23½	23¾+	⅛
48	40¾	CnDt pf 4.50		z100	44½	44½	44½+	½
35⅝	26¾	Conwood 2a	8	4	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	
6	2½	CookUn .20t	11	39	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
39	29	Cooperln .84	11	82	37⅛	37	37	
10½	4⅞	Cooper Lab	21	17	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
15	9⅛	CoopTR .60	5	14	14⅞	13⅞	14⅛+	¼
18¼	10¾	Copeind .60	10	18	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
25⅜	17⅜	CoppRg .50e		18	21¼	2	21 —	⅛
4	1⅛	Cousins Mtg		7	1¾	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
37⅞	28⅜	CoxBdct .45	13	23	35⅜	35	35¼—	⅛
16⅝	8¼	Craig .20	5	16	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
39¾	30⅝	Crane 1.20	5	36	32⅝	32	32 —	⅛
5	3½	CreditF .24	11	10	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
42⅞	35½	CrockN pf 3		3	41¾	41¾	41¾	
15¾	10⅛	CrompK .80	7	14	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
32¾	18⅞	CrouHi .80b	12	18	32	31⅞	32 +	½
88	51⅞	CroHi pf3.35		1	85½	85½	85½+	½
22½	16⅞	Crown Cork	8	86	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞+	¼
49	35⅜	CrwZel 1.80	11	399	40½	40⅛	40⅛—	½
58	53	CrnZ pf 4.20		z50	57	57	57 +	½
19⅞	13⅝	Culbro 1.32		4	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
10⅞	7⅝	Culligan .40	18	3	10	10	10 +	⅛
16⅝	10	CurtisWr .60	9	101	15½	15⅜	15⅛—	⅛
27½	22¼	CurtisWrA 2		1	24½	24½	24½—	½
48⅝	26⅝	CutlerH 1.80	9	8	38¼	38¼	38¼	
25⅝	15⅝	CyclopsCp 1		1	23	23	23 —	⅛
31⅞	21½	Cyprus 1.40	13	17	24⅞	24⅛	24½—	¼

D

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¼	4⅝	DPF Inc	19	9	7¾	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
11⅛	7½	Damon .20		x63	7⅞	7½	7⅝+	⅛
11¼	7	DanRiv .10e	11	13	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	
27¼	19¾	DanaCp .84	10	35	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝+	⅝
41	27½	Dartlnd .64b	9	29	33½	33¼	33¼—	⅛
41½	32¼	Dartlndpf 2		22	36¾	36	36 —	⅜
60¾	37⅝	Data Genl	28	50	49	48⅛	48½—	⅜
17⅜	10⅝	Dayco .50b	5	12	16⅛	16¼	16¼—	⅜
35½	26¼	DaytnHud 1	8	175	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞—	¼
19⅞	16⅞	DaytPL 1.66	8	x79	18	17¾	18 +	⅛
77½	70	DPLpf 7.37		y1800	74¾	74¼	74¼—	½
73¾	51½	Deere 2.20	9	272	68⅛	67½	68 +	⅛
29⅝	22⅝	DelMon 1.40	6	28	28⅝	28	28⅝+	½
13¾	12¼	DelmaP 1.20	8	63	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
45⅞	37	DeltaAir .68	19	x29	43¼	42⅝	43	
7⅝	3⅝	Deltona Crp		10	4	4	4	
23⅝	17⅝	DennisMfg 1	8	18	22½	22½	22½+	⅛
25¼	18⅛	Dennys .44	13	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
27¾	27½	Dentsply .80	16	3	33	32⅞	33	
25⅜	15⅝	Deserel .28	14	55	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜—	⅛
11⅞	5⅜	DeSotoln .40	8	30	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
15	13	DetEdis 1.45	11	141	14¾	14⅜	14⅝+	⅛
62	55	DetE pf 5.50		1	59¾	59¾	59¾+	¼
75½	66	DetE pf 7.68		z820	73	71¼	73 +	1
75	64	DetE pf 7.45		z100	70	70	70 —	¼
74½	64	DetE pf 7.36		z30	69⅞	69⅝	69⅝+	⅜
27¼	24⅞	DetE pf 2.75		19	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞+	⅛
27⅛	24¾	DeE pfB2.75		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
20⅜	12⅝	Dexter .60	11	14	21	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	DiGiorglo	13	16	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
42½	33⅝	DiamlnI 2	8	14	36⅞	36¼	36⅞—	⅛
19⅞	17¼	DiamM 1.72	4	14	18⅜	18	18⅜+	⅛
80	53⅛	DiamSh 1.80	11	140	77¾	77⅛	77¾—	⅜
91½	60⅞	DiaShpfC 3		10	89	88	88 —	1½
36¼	24½	Dia pfD 1.20		71	35⅛	35	35⅛+	⅛
11⅛	7⅜	DickAB .40	9	18	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
10⅝	6¼	Dictaphn .60	9	18	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
15	10½	Diebold .44	11	4	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
182½	135¼	Digital Eqpt	31	185	166⅝	165⅛	166 +	½
11½	7⅛	Dillingm .48	6	21	9⅞	9¾	9¾—	⅛
37½	28⅞	DillonCo .96	13	5	30½	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
63	49	Disney .12b	21	394	49⅝	48¾	49⅛—	⅝
3⅛	1⅛	Diversd Mtg		12	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
17¼	11	DrPepper .40	24	202	16¾	16½	16⅝+	⅛
45½	32⅛	DomeM .80a	11	95	36⅛	35¼	35⅝—	1¼
6⅝	2¾	DonLuJ .10e	11	23	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
24⅜	17⅝	Donnelly .68	11	1548	21	20¾	21 +	⅛
18⅝	13¾	DorOlv .20e	5	6	17⅞	17¾	17⅞+	⅛
12	6⅞	Dorsey .40	6	1	11	11	11 +	⅛
68⅝	44	Dover 1.40	11	54	67⅛	67	67⅛+	⅛
56⅞	44⅞	Dow Ch 1	13	1433	47⅝	45½	45⅞—	1⅛
29	27⅝	DowJones 1a	17	36	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛+	½
26	19¾	Dravo .95	9	9	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞—	⅛
47	38½	Dresser .80	11	280	44¼	43¾	44⅛+	½
18⅝	16	DrexBd 1.44		26	17	16⅞	16⅞	
9½	6⅛	Dreyfus .40a	6	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
161¼	125½	duPont 4.25e	14	121	138	137	137⅝—	⅜
49¼	44⅝	duPnt pf3.50		2	46	46	46 —	½
63	59	duPnt pf4.50		1	61½	61¼	61½+	¼
21⅛	16⅛	DukeP 1.50	9	198	20	19⅝	19¾—	¼
87⅞	76	Duke pf 6.75		7	82	82	82	
29¾	25⅝	Duke pf 2.69		6	28⅞	28¾	28⅞—	⅛
33⅛	24⅝	DunBrd 1.06	16	280	26½	25⅝	26⅛+	⅛
5½	2	Duplan Cp		25	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅝	17⅝	DuqLt 1.72	8	80	19	18¾	19 +	⅛
23½	19	Dq 3.2pf 1.87		z100	21½	21½	21½+	½
25¼	21½	DuqLMpf 2		z500	22⅝	22¼	22⅝+	⅜
25	21½	Dq 4.1pf 2.05		z300	23	23	23 —	⅜
25½	22½	Dq 4.1pf 2.07		z100	23¼	23¼	23¼+	½
25½	23	Dq 4.2pf 2.10		z140	23¼	23¼	23¼—	⅜
30	26⅝	DuqL pf 2.75		z1100	28½	28⅛	28½	
84	78	Duqn pf 7.20		z200	80½	80⅛	80½	
12	7¼	Dymoln .40	10	x7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	

E

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19⅝	13½	EG&G .14	15	80	18	17½	17½—	⅜
5⅝	3⅞	EMILt .19e	17	56	4	3⅞	4	
43¼	21⅛	ESystems 1	9	9	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	
39⅝	25½	EagleP 1.16	9	1	35¼	35¼	35¼—	¼
22⅞	16¾	EascoCp .80	7	36	17⅞	17	17⅛+	⅛
11½	4⅛	EastAir Lin		145	10⅝	10⅛	10¼—	¼
41⅞	23½	EastGsF .80	9	202	38¾	38¼	38½	
		EastGF wi		1	26	26	26	
16⅝	14⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	14	15¼	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
120⅛	92¼	EasKd 1.56a	25	738	96¼	95⅝	96⅝+	⅛
44⅝	29½	Eaton 1.80	12	141	43⅞	43½	43⅛—	¼
27½	21¼	Echlin .48	14	4	24¼	24¼	24¼—	⅛
30	21⅝	EckrdJk .36	15	122	23½	23⅛	23⅛+	⅜
56¼	45½	EdisBro 1.72	8	11	48½	47½	48½+	¾
20⅞	9½	Edwrds .40a	4	1	14	14	14 +	⅛
15⅛	11¾	ElPaso 1.10	8	268	15⅛	14⅞	15	
5⅞	2	Elect Assoc	15	8	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
16½	11⅞	EDS .60	11	10	13¼	13	13 —	¾
3⅝	1⅛	ElMem Mg	9	52	3	2⅞	2⅞	
14⅛	5	ElMM pf 1k		2	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅛
8⅞	4⅛	Elixir Ind	16	6	7¼	7¼	7⅛	
31	25⅝	EltraCo 1.16	9	4	29⅛	29⅛	29¼	
41½	34	EmerEl .80	20	150	37⅝	37⅛	37⅞+	⅛
50½	39	Emery 1.20	24	87	41⅛	40⅞	41	
15	8¾	Emeryln .40	15	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
37	25¼	Emhart 1.30	10	188	35¼	34	35 +	1
48	34⅞	EmhaRt pf		4	46	45	46 +	2
15⅝	13½	EmpDE 1.36	9	2	14¾	14⅛	14⅝+	¼
16	11	EmpGas .20	6	25	13½	13⅛	13⅝+	½
37⅝	22⅝	EnglhdM 1	9	151	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
8	5⅜	EnnisB .32	5	6	6½	6¼	6½	
27¾	21¾	Enserch 1.72	9	164	24⅞	24⅝	24½+	¼
32¼	21⅞	Entex 1.20	8	49	30½	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
34⅝	17⅝	Envrtec .10e	12	23	32¾	31⅞	31⅞—	⅛
29	21⅛	Equitax 2	8	7	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞—	⅛
11⅝	9¼	Equimrk .88	7	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
33½	29½	EquitGs 2.60	6	26	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞+	⅛
22¼	17¾	EqutLf 2.29e	11	8	21⅜	21¼	21¼	
42	30⅞	Esmark 1.52	6	225	31	30⅝	30⅞—	½
49½	29⅝	Ethyl 1.50	6	80	39⅞	39	39 —	¾
63⅝	39¼	Ethyl pf 2.40		6	51⅞	51	51 —	¾
11⅞	5	Evans Prod	8	106	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
22⅝	14⅛	ExCelO 1.10	8	28	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞+	¼
20¼	18	Exclsr 1.76o		20	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
54⅝	52	Exxon	9	1265	53½	52⅞	53½+	⅝

F

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27¼	19⅞	FMC 1	7	258	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+	½
39⅞	31⅞	FMC pf 2.25		5	35⅞	34⅝	35½+	1
8⅞	5½	Fabrge .40	10	407	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	½
9⅝	5	Facet Entrp	12	20	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
53¾	36⅛	FairCam .80	34	257	46⅞	45⅝	45¾—	⅝
11¾	6⅛	Fairlnd .30	14	41	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
17	11¼	FairmtF .68	8	8	13	13	13 +	⅛
7½	5⅛	FarWst Fnl	8	6	6⅛	6½	6½—	⅛
13⅞	6	Farah Mfg		53	6⅞	6	6 —	⅛
9⅞	4	Fedders Cp		30	7¼	7	7⅛	
31⅛	22⅞	FedrlCo 1.60	4	2	26½	26½	26½+	½
25	12⅝	FedMogul 1.20a	30	86	24⅛	24½	24⅝+	⅛
16⅞	13⅝	FedNMl .88	5	194	14⅝	14⅛	14½—	⅛
39⅞	24	FedPap 1.80	5	9	37⅝	37	37⅝+	⅜
24⅝	16½	FPap pf 1.20		31	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	⅜
15	10½	FSignl .60a	6	53	14	13⅞	13⅞	
60	43⅛	FedDSt 1.36	12	590	43½	42¾	43½	
36	21¼	Ferro 1.10	8	3	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
17¼	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		30	13	12⅞	13 —	⅛
31⅝	25	FidelUn 2.40	7	5	29½	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
22⅛	15	FieldcrMil 1	5	36	17¾	17⅝	17¾+	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Filtrol Cp	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
14½	9⅝	FinSenB .28	5	9	14	13⅝	14	
15⅛	9½	FinlFed .25r	5	17	13¾	13½	13½	
25	21⅞	Firestn 1.10	8	158	22⅛	22⅝	22⅝—	⅜
17½	12⅛	FstChar .61t	7	34	15⅛	14⅞	15	
23¼	16½	FstChic .96	8	1259	21¼	20½	20⅝—	⅜
46½	36⅜	FstlnBn 1.10	13	10	44½	44½	44½	
14	8⅝	FstMiss .36	7	29	10	9⅞	9⅞—	¼
30	22⅝	FstNBo 1.88	9	39	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛+	⅜
24	20⅝	FstNStBn 2	8	6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
17⅞	14⅝	FstPa 1.32	24	50	15¼	15	15¼+	⅛
4⅛	1½	FstPa Mtg		18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅞	9⅞	FstUnRl .96	14	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
6⅞	4⅝	FstVaBk .45	7	53	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23	17⅞	FWisCp 1.76	9	39	22¼	21¾	22¼+	1⅛
33⅞	23⅛	FischM 1.10	9	3	29	28⅞	29	
13	8¾	FishFds .40	6	26	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	⅛
17½	9⅞	FishrSci .28	8	20	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
20⅝	14	FleetEnt .40	19	113	17¼	17	17 —	⅛
12½	8¼	FlexiVan .20	26	32	10⅞	10⅝	10¾—	⅛
20¼	16	Flintkot 1.16	8	22	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
27⅝	25	Flin pfB 2.25		9	28⅞	27½	28½—	⅛
18	13⅝	FlaGas 1	7	61	16¾	16¼	16½—	¼
28⅞	20¼	FlaPwL 1.56	7	997	23	22¾	23 —	⅛
30⅝	25⅞	FlaPow 2.10	7	31	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
29⅞	19½	FlaStl 1.50	7	2	22¼	22	22¼+	⅜
43¾	30	FluorCp .80	12	285	43	42⅜	42⅞+	⅜
6½	4⅛	FdFair .20		28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14⅛	10¼	FooteCB .90	7	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
60⅞	43⅝	FordM 3.20	8	625	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	
18⅛	13½	ForMcK	6	36	15¾	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
15¾	3⅝	FtDear 1.24		19	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
40¼	28⅛	FtHowP .64	10	115	30⅞	29¾	30⅛	
35½	21½	FosWh 1.10b	8	296	35	34¼	35 +	½
46⅝	27⅝	Foxboro .80	11	6	43½	43⅝	43⅝—	⅛
35¼	23¼	FrnkinM .70	12	120	31¾	31	31¼—	¼
28½	21½	FreepM 1.60	13	25	27⅝	27⅛	27¼—	⅛
29	8⅝	Frueht 1.80	8	38	26⅛	25⅞	26 +	⅛
9⅞	4½	Fuqua Ind.08e		25	9	8¾	8¾—	⅛

G

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17⅜	10¾	GAFCp .60	8	90	15¼	15	15	
22⅝	15⅝	GAFpf 1.20		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
37⅝	25⅛	GATX 1.80	9	56	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝—	⅝
44½	36⅝	GATX pf2.50		4	38	38	38	
7⅞	4	GCA Corp	30	3	6½	6½	6½	
8¼	4⅞	GFBusn .32	17	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
7½	5⅛	Gable Ind		7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
29½	21⅛	GamSk 1.40	6	7	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝+	¼
29⅝	19⅝	GamS pf1.60		10	29	29	29	
29	20¼	GamS pf1.75		4	29	29	29	
40⅛	32⅜	Gannett .72	18	218	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞+	⅜
11⅝	11⅝	GapStrs	9	23	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
31	23⅝	GardDen .76	15	65	25⅞	24¾	24⅝—	⅞
16⅞	13½	GarRdk 1.04	7	16	15⅝	15½	15½	
13¾	12⅛	GasSvc 1.20	10	15	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Gateway In	4	40	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝+	⅜
15⅝	9¾	Gemini Cap		10	14⅞	14¾	14⅞+	⅛
14⅝	12⅝	Gemlo 1.20a		9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
11⅛	9⅛	GAInv 1.06e		51	10⅝	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
46¼	35¾	GenAmOil 1	14	14	39	38⅞	39 +	⅛
10¼	8⅛	GenBanc .80		10	10	10	10	
13⅝	9¾	GnCable .72	9	41	11¾	11	11 —	¾
28¼	17	GCinema .54	7	7	19⅝	19¼	19⅞	
6⅞	3¾	Gen Develpt	5	24	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
65	37⅛	Gen Dynam	7	89	57⅞	57⅝	57⅞+	⅜
58⅝	46	GenEl 1.60	15	402	54⅞	54¼	54⅝+	⅜
32⅜	28⅛	GnFood 1.50	11	623	32¼	31⅞	32⅛—	⅛
20½	15⅛	GnGlb 1.31e	18	34	19½	19⅛	19½+	⅜
14⅛	8⅝	GenHost .60	5	17	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	
17⅝	8¼	GenInst .22t	32	30	15⅝	15¼	15⅛—	⅛
21	14¼	GenMed .20	9	12	16¾	16	16	
34⅛	26⅝	GenMills .76	16	156	33⅝	33¼	33½+	¼
72¾	57⅜	GnMot pf 2.90e	10	517	68⅞	67⅞	68¼	
53⅝	49⅛	GMot pf 3.75		21	52	51⅝	51⅝—	⅜
7⅝	5	GenPort Inc	36	228	6⅞	6¾	6¾—	⅛
18¾	15⅛	GPubUt 1.68	9	167	17⅝	17	17¼	
11⅛	7⅝	GenRefr .40	6	61	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
51¼	34¼	GnSignal .84	15	9	49½	49¼	49¼—	¼
5⅜	3⅝	Gen Steel	5	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
28⅛	23⅛	GTelEl 1.88	9	544	27⅛	26⅞	27 +	⅛
35¾	31⅛	GTIEl pf2.50		1	34¾	34¾	34¾—	⅛
27⅞	26⅛	GTIEl pfB2.48		14	26⅞	26¾	26¾	
16½	14⅝	GTFl pf 1.30		z10	15½	15⅛	15¼+	¼
23⅝	18	GTire 1.10b	6	104	23¼	22⅞	22⅞—	½
9	5⅝	Genesco Inc		66	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
24⅝	18⅝	Genstar 1.20	5	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	¼
41⅜	34¾	GenuPts .76	19	126	37¾	36⅞	37¼+	⅜
56	42	GeoPac 1.20	25	287	49⅞	47⅝	47⅞—	⅞
34⅛	32⅝	GeorPac wi		4	32½	32⅛	32⅜—	½
28	26	GaPw pf2.75		19	27¾	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
80	69	GaPw pf7.80		z10	78	78	78	
26¾	19½	Gerber 1.38	9	110	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
189¾	152	GettyOil 2e	12	x17	179	177½	177¾—	⅜
17¾	16¼	GettO pf1.20		3	17	17	17	
12½	10⅞	GiantPC .80	8	15	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
9	7⅛	Gibr Fin	6	16	8⅛	8	8	
11⅝	5⅝	GldLew .40	7	36	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
14½	9	GiffdHill .64	9	11	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
38⅝	28⅞	Gillette 1.50	11	237	32	31½	31⅞+	⅛
13	10⅜	Ginos Inc	6	154	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	¼
14¾	6¼	GleasW .18e		x3	11¼	11¼	11¼—	⅛
11½	7⅛	Global Mar	22	8	8¼	8	8¼	
32⅝	20⅝	GlobeUn 1a	4	72	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝+	½
18½	11⅝	GoldWt Fin	5	12	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅜
19⅝	13⅛	GoldWt pf .78		9	16¾	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
29⅞	18	Goodrh 1.12	14	111	28⅞	28⅛	28½	
25¼	20⅞	Goodyr 1.10	9	317	22¼	21⅝	21¾—	⅝
16⅛	9¾	GorJwlA .32	5	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
39⅞	23⅝	Gouldln 1.36	9	217	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛+	¼
29	19⅝	Gould pf1.35		4	25½	25¼	25½	
33⅞	22⅝	Grace 1.70	6	224	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛+	¼
34⅛	24⅝	Grainger .36	19	x116	33⅛	32⅝	32⅞—	½
17⅜	12¼	Granitvl .80	5	x19	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	¼
15⅝	10½	GtAtlPac	25	47	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
23⅜	18⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	6	3	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞+	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	GtNoIr 1.25e	12	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
34⅛	26⅞	GtNorNek 1	8	32	29⅝	29	29⅝+	⅜
19⅝	13⅝	GtWnFin .50	9	162	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
20¼	17⅝	GtWn pf 1.88		2	18	18	18	
17¾	15¼	GrGiant 1.08	16	73	16¼	16¼	16½—	⅛
17⅝	13	Greyh 1.04a	7	281	15⅝	15	15⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1¾	Greyhnd wt		20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3¼	2	Grolier Inc		24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
18⅛	14	Grumm .80	5	22	17¾	17½	17⅝+	¼
15⅝	9⅜	Guardln .30	9	63	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
3½	1	Guard Mtg		6	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
20⅝	18¾	GulfWn n .60	5	282	19	18¾	18¾—	¼
8⅛	3⅝	GlfWind wt		213	5⅞	5¾	5¾—	⅛
102⅞	76	GlfWpf 3.87		7	90	90	90 —	1½
11⅜	7½	GlfLsHld .56	8	70	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
3½	1½	GulfMtg Rlt		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
28⅜	20⅝	GulfOil 1.70	7	x548	27¼	26⅝	26⅞—	¼
21⅝	4⅛	GulfResrc 1	6	22	16½	16¼	16½—	¼
15⅝	11¾	GlfStUt 1.12	8	259	13½	13⅛	13⅜—	⅛
55½	48½	GlfSU pf4.40		z70	53	53	53 +	½
6⅝	3½	Gulton Ind.	5	6	5	5	5	

H

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	3¾	HMW Ind	5	6	4	4	4	
38	27⅛	HackW 2.80	7	3	33¾	33⅝	33¾+	¼
18⅝	14¾	HallFB .60	12	85	18⅛	17⅞	18 +	⅜
17½	13¾	HallPrt .80a	7	4	15⅞	15¾	15¾+	⅛
64⅝	48¼	Hallibrtn .56	15	383	61½	60⅞	61⅛	
23⅝	16¼	HamsIP 1.20	7	32	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛+	⅛
6¾	3⅝	Hammond	17	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
18¼	15¾	HanJSec 1.47e		26	16⅞	16½	16½—	⅜
21⅝	19⅝	HanJInv 1.88e		23	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
7¾	5	Handlmn .40	11	13	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
30⅛	21⅛	HandyHar 1	5	2	26¼	26¼	26¼+	¼
28½	14⅝	HanesCp 1	5	31	22¼	21⅞	21¾—	⅜
27¼	21⅜	HarBrJ 1.32	7	22	27¼	27	27	
9¼	6⅝	Hardees	13	13	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
22⅞	18⅝	Harnishf .80	6	14	20¾	20	20½+	¼
14⅞	12⅛	Harrah .30a	8	23	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
38	33⅜	HarrBk 1.50	8	117	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞—	⅛
52½	33⅝	Harris 1.40	13	27	52½	52	52½	
27½	18⅞	Harsco 1.30b	6	10	22⅝	22½	22½+	⅛
14½	8¾	HartSMx .60	10	5	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
24	20	HawlEl 1.76	8	x6	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
18½	11¾	HayesAlb 1b	8	3	17	16⅞	16⅞	
12⅜	3⅛	Hazeltine	7	6	9⅝	9½	9¼	
8⅞	6⅝	Hecks .12	8	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
17⅛	13⅝	HeclaM .30t	19	69	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅜
15¼	9	HeilmBr .52	7	16	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
51⅜	44½	HeinzH 1.36	10	170	48⅞	48⅝	48¾	
32	27¼	Heinz pf 1.70		50	28½	28½	28½	
9⅜	5⅜	Helene Curt	7	16	5¾	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
29⅝	20½	Hellerint .92	8	24	22	21⅜	21⅜—	⅛
42	30⅛	HelmerP .35	10	136	40¾	39⅞	39⅞—	1½
38	27⅝	Hercules .80	19	285	30⅝	29⅝	29⅞—	½
27⅝	18½	HershyFd 1	8	17	26½	26⅜	26⅝+	⅛
23⅝	11⅛	Hesston	5	114	11⅞	11¼	11⅝—	⅛
29⅛	16¾	Hestn pf 1.60		54	17⅝	17⅛	17¼—	⅛
59½	46½	Heublin 1.20	16	122	50⅞	50⅜	50⅝+	⅜
117⅞	93½	HewltPk .30	35	59	108½	106⅝	107½—	1¼
7⅝	4½	High Voltg	17	3	6	6	6	
24	17½	Hillenbd .78	9	31	22½	21½	21½—	⅛
19½	15	HiltonHtl .70	10	49	19¼	19	19 —	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	HoffEle .06e	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
20⅝	14¼	HoernW .80	8	191	18⅝	18½	18½	
20	12⅝	Holiday .40	13	283	13⅞	13⅝	13¾+	⅛
30	21	HildyA 1.70t		2	24½	24¼	24¼—	½
45½	32⅜	HollyS 3.40a	3	8	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
44⅛	30¼	Homestk 1a	17	319	32¼	31⅛	31⅛—	1
56⅛	37¼	Honywll 1.40	12	315	47⅝	46½	46⅞—	⅜
34	21	HoovBll 1.50	8	18	33	33	33	
3⅛	1½	Horizon Cp		2	2	2	2 —	⅛
15⅛	11½	HospAff .24b	6	10	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
28½	20¼	HospCpA .32	10	33	24⅞	24½	24½—	⅛
16	9⅝	HostIntl .40		31	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
16½	10½	Houdail .80a	6	22	16	15⅞	16	
16⅛	11½	HougMfl .72	7	16	12¾	12⅝	12½	
13⅝	9¼	HousFab .28	9	10	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
20½	15½	HousF 1.70	7	181	17⅝	17¼	17⅝+	¼
36¼	29⅝	HouF pf 2.50		6	32¼	32¼	32⅞—	⅛
25¼	20¼	HousLP 1.56	7	526	25¼	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
36⅝	28⅝	HousNG .60	13	133	35½	35⅛	35⅜+	⅜
17⅝	11⅛	HowJohn .28	8	291	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
14⅞	11	Hubbrd 1.20		11	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
22	14⅞	HudsnB .80	23	6	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
8½	4½	HughsHal .40	6	7	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
52½	37⅜	HughsTl .40	13	97	46¼	45⅞	46¼+	¼
15⅞	11⅜	Humana .40	9	13	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	HuntCh .30	16	11	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
25⅜	15⅝	HuttnEF .60	4	80	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
17⅞	12	Huyck .60	16	11	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
15	8¼	Hydromt .36	7	50	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅜

I

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
21⅜	16⅛	ICInds 1.30	6	5	19½	19¼	19½+	⅛
42¼	33⅝	ICInd pf 3.50		3	41⅜	41	41	
5⅝	3	ICN Pharm	16	21	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
5⅞	1⅝	IDS Rlty		32	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	
41	34½	INACp 2.10	16	104	41⅛	40⅝	41 —	⅜
19½	16¾	INAIn 1.59a		x2	18⅛	17½	18⅛	
13¼	9⅞	IUIntl .90	6	225	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	
29½	26	IdahoP 2.16	11	26	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝+	⅜
18½	13⅝	IdealBa 1.20	8	61	18⅛	18	18	
9⅝	6⅛	IdeaToy .32b	6	15	8⅛	8	8	
27⅝	22	IllPower 2.20	9	47	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
30	2	ITW .56	17	148	27	27	27	
14⅞	10¼	ImplCpA .24	5	30	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
37	25½	INCO 1.40a	17	274	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞—	¼
6⅞	4⅛	Income Cap		4	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
9⅛	8⅞	IncCCp .80e		1	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
24⅞	19⅞	IndlGas 2.12	7	3	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞+	¼
22¼	20	IndplPL 1.82	9	16	21¾	21½	21¾+	⅜
17½	12½	IndlNat 1.0	10	20	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
14⅝	6⅝	Inexco Oil	32	148	13¼	13	13 —	⅜
95⅛	70	IngerR 2.68	14	87	88⅛	86⅝	87⅝—	½
57½	45¾	IngR pf 2.35		19	55¾	54½	54½—	1
34	27⅛	Inlnd Con	7	61	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜—	⅛
58⅝	41	InlndStl 2.60	15	163	53⅞	53⅛	53⅜+	½
13⅝	7⅛	Inmont .50	7	116	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
12¼	8⅝	Insilco .76	7	65	11⅝	11¾	11⅝—	⅛
16⅛	12½	Insll pfA1.25		2	15⅛	15⅛	15½	
31⅛	20¾	Inspir Copp		19	30¼	29⅝	29⅞—	½
2⅛	1⅛	Instll InvTr		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9⅝	7	Integon .32	6	10	8	8	8	
48⅝	38⅝	Interco 1.66	8	16	40½	40⅛	40⅛—	⅜
8⅝	4⅛	Intercll Div	3	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
280⅜	223¾	IBM 9	16	322	272⅞	271	272⅞+	¾
8⅞	21⅛	IntFlavF .32	30	222	22¾	22	22 —	¾
41¼	33¼	IntMinC 2.40	4	131	36⅛	35⅝	35¾—	⅜
32½	22⅝	IntHarv 1.70	19	335	29⅞	29⅜	29½—	¼
42¼	35⅛	IntMinC 2.40	4	131	36	35¾	35¾—	⅛
13⅛	6½	IntMng .20e	11	143	13	12¼	12⅞+	⅜
34½	24¾	IntMulti 1.50	7	10	34½	34	34½+	⅛
79⅞	57⅝	IntPaper 2	11	110	68⅞	68½	68⅞+	⅛
8	5½	IntRectif .15		5	5¾	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
30⅛	22¼	IntTT 1.60	9	2849	31	30	31 +	1⅛
56⅜	44	IntTT pfH 4		8	56	56	56 +	⅛
59⅝	42⅛	IntTT pfJ 4		8	53	53	53 +	1½
51¾	38⅛	IntTT pfK 4		33	52	51¼	52 +	⅛
57	47	IntTT pfO 5		9	56½	55⅝	56½+	⅛
36⅝	27⅛	ITT pfN 2.25		183	37⅝	36⅞	37⅝+	1¼
51	45⅝	ITTpfI 4.50		8	56	56	56 +	⅛
27	16⅛	IntrpGp 1.20	7	26	24⅝	24	24⅛+	⅛
13¾	10⅛	IntrsBrd .80	4	7	12½	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
16⅝	14⅞	IntrsPw 1.45	9	6	16½	16⅛	16⅜	
7	4¼	IntrstUn .24	6	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
34	23½	IowaBf .30e	3	47	30⅝	29¼	29⅞—	⅜
15½	13¼	IowaEl 1.40	9	19	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
19⅝	17⅝	IowaIlG 1.72	9	44	19⅛	18⅞	18 +	⅛
25⅝	24⅝	Iowill pf2.31		z8000	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23⅞	21⅞	IowaPwLt 2	8	17	22⅞	22½	22¾	
0	17⅝	IowaPS 1.7	8	6	20⅛	20	20⅛	
5⅝	3¾	Ipco Hosp .12	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
18⅝	8⅛	Itek Corp	80	30	16⅝	16	16	
15	5¼	ItelCorp .20	9	x29	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	

J K

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.
18⅞	12¼	JamesF .80	10	24	18¼	18	18
23⅝	13¾	Jantzen .80	6	12	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
10⅝	7½	JapanF .91e		31	8¾	8½	8½
31¼	24⅝	JeffPilot .80	12	23	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜
85	71½	JerCe pf8.12		z10	79	79	79
121	118¼	JeC pf 13.50		z80	119½	119½	119½
24¼	19¼	JewelC 1.30	9	4	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
8¼	4½	Jewelcor	10	9	5⅝	5½	5½
32½	23	JhnMan 1.40	12	113	29⅞	29	29
94⅞	82¼	JohnsonJn	26	93	86⅝	86	86
25½	12⅝	JohrCon .90	8	46	22	21⅞	21⅞
19⅜	12¾	JonLogn .50	7	43	15⅝	15½	15½
37⅞	27⅜	Jorgen .80	5	2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
50⅞	32⅝	JoyMfg .10	17	104	46⅛	45¾	45¾
4⅝	1⅞	Justice Mtg		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
52¼	39	KLM Airlin		1	44	44	44
39¼	27½	KaisrAl 1.20	10	44	38	37½	37½
74⅞	55⅝	Kai 66pf 4.75		1	71	71	71
9	5⅞	KaisCem .50	16	20	8⅞	8¾	8¾
13⅜	17⅞	Kane Mill .24	4	19	12	12	12
28¾	19⅝	Kaneb .90b	8	17	24⅛	24	24
28½	25	KCtyPL 2.36	8	33	27⅞	27½	27½
31	15	KCSouln 1r	8	8	29⅛	29	29
19⅞	18	KanGEl 1.68	6	14	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
17	14⅝	KanNb 1.32B	8	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
19⅞	18	KanPLt .60	7	9	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
4⅝	3	Katy Ind		6	4½	4¼	4¼
15⅝	14⅛	Katy pfB 1.46		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
11¼	6⅛	Kaufm Brd	49	25	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝
17⅛	14¼	Kauf pf 1.50		4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
15⅞	7⅛	Kawecki Brl	23	111	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛
7⅞	4⅞	KeeneCp .20	6	27	7	6⅞	6⅞
9⅝	5⅝	Keller .20	10	1	7⅝	7½	7½
26⅞	20	Kellogg 1	15	35	25½	25⅛	25⅛
17⅞	12	Kellwood .80	6	1	13	13	13
28⅝	20⅛	Kennmtl .86	11	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
36⅝	30⅜	Kenncr .80e	98	345	33⅝	32⅛	32⅛
22⅝	20	KyUtil 1.84	7	19	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞
22	13	KerrGls .40	7	40	19¾	19⅛	19⅛
82¼	60⅝	KerrMc 1.25	15	121	74⅞	73⅝	73⅝
21⅞	16⅝	KeystCon 1a	6	x1	19½	19½	19½
33⅝	18⅞	KiddeW 1	7	40	29¾	29	29
51	43	KiddepfC 4		2	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
47⅛	35⅝	KimbCl 1.80	9	232	42½	42⅛	42⅛
12½	8⅝	KingDSt .50	7	40	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
17⅝	12⅝	KirschCo .90	13	1	14½	14½	14½
37½	28⅞	KnigtRid .62	15	61	36½	35¾	35¾
14	8⅛	Koehring .15a	14	12	12½	12⅛	12⅛
60⅝	35¼	Koppers 1.60	10	80	56½	55⅝	55⅝
7¼	3¼	Koracrp Ind	5	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
46¾	40⅝	Kraftco 2.12	9	139	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝
39¼	31⅛	KresgeS .32	20	70	36⅝	35⅞	35⅞
14½	10	Kroehler Mf		54	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛
22½	17⅜	Kroger 1.36	8	76	22½	22	22
9¼	4½	Ksor .40	40	7	9	8⅞	8⅞

L

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.
17¾	10¼	LTV Corp		128	15¼	15⅝	15
19¼	17½	LacGas 1.66	10	4	19⅛	19⅛	19
15⅝	12	LamsSess 1.10	14	4	15⅝	15⅝	15
15⅛	11½	LaneBr .80	6	5	11⅝	11⅝	11
11⅝	10⅝	LawterCh .34	21	6	10⅝	10½	10
11¼	6⅛	LearSieg .32	7	61	11⅛	10⅞	10
32⅜	23⅞	LearS pf2.25		4	31¼	31⅛	31
34	24⅜	Leasway .80	10	2	30½	30⅜	30
20⅞	10⅝	LeedsN .50	9	38	19⅝	19⅜	19
19⅞	12	Leesona .75	7	11	17⅞	17¼	17
17⅞	10¼	LehPCt .80	16	51	18	17½	17
2	⅝	LehVal Ind		13	1⅛	1⅛	1
13¼	10½	Lehmn .94e		155	11⅝	11⅜	11
6⅝	4½	Lennar Crp		3	5¼	5¼	5
26¼	18½	Lenox 1	10	3	21⅜	21⅜	21
10½	7⅝	LesFay .40b	6	8	7⅞	7⅝	7
11½	8⅞	LeFd Cap		5	10⅝	10⅝	10
21⅞	20⅝	LevlStr n.50	6	105	22¼	21¼	21
8⅛	4	Levitz Furn	57	97	5⅛	5⅛	5
34⅞	21⅞	LOF 1.58	8	58	33⅛	32⅝	33
17⅞	9½	Librty Cp.52	7	7	17¼	17	17
3⅝	2⅛	Librty Loan		4	2½	2½	2
6⅝	4	LibrtyLn pf		6	4⅝	4⅝	4
36⅛	29½	LiggtGp 2.50	7	31	33⅝	33⅛	33
60	45	LillyEli 1.30	19	76	53¼	52½	52
30⅛	26	LincNat 1.60	12	85	30⅝	30¼	30
18½	15¾	LincPl 1.68A		4	17	17	17
4⅛	1½	Lionel Corp	6	43	3	2⅞	3
17⅛	6⅞	Littonin .18t	17	95	15⅝	15⅛	15
44	27	Littncvpf 3		1	43	43	43
20¼	17¾	Litton pfB 2		22	20⅝	20⅛	20
12½	6⅛	Lockhd Airc	3	36	10⅛	10¼	10
3⅛	2	Loews 1.20	5	70	26⅜	26⅛	26
9⅛	6	LomaFin .50	7	16	7⅛	7⅛	7
17½	12¼	LomM 1.60e	19	40	14⅛	13⅛	13
19⅛	14	LoneStInd 1	9	42	15	15⅛	15
18	15⅝	LnglsLt 1.56	7	3	16⅛	16⅛	16
1	3-32	LIL rt		2076	7-64	5-64	7-
122	114	LIL pfH 13		z140	119½	119½	119
26¼	24⅞	LIL pfO 2.47		15	26	25⅜	26
39⅛	31½	Longs Drug	22	14	31⅞	31⅛	31
16	8½	Loral Corp.18e	8	18	13⅜	13½	13
30	22	LaLand 1.20	12	215	28⅛	27⅛	28
18	17	LaPacif .20b	13	104	14	13⅝	13
25	21⅛	LouisGs 1.86	8	12	23⅞	23⅝	23
19⅛	11⅛	Lowenst .60		6	15½	15⅝	15
41⅛	34½	Lubrizol 1.10	17	28	39¼	39	39
17⅝	13⅛	LuckyS .68b	11	120	14	13⅝	14
9	6¼	Ludlow .40		37	7⅛	7	7
29⅝	22	LukenSt 1.60	8	12	26⅝	26⅛	26
24½	13⅝	LykesCp 1	4	85	19⅞	18⅞	19
47½	28½	Lykes pf2.50		48	37¼	37	38
8⅛	4	LynCSys .20	15	9	7	6⅞	7

M

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.
15⅝	10½	MBPX .40a	3	6	13	12¾	13
36¼	23¼	MCAInc 1	5	178	29⅞	29⅛	31
5¼	3½	MEI Cp	6	45	4½	4½	4
17¼	10⅝	MGICln .10		143	14⅞	14⅛	14
12	8⅛	MacAF .60b	5	17	9⅛	9	9
5⅛	2¾	MacDonal	6	4	4⅛	4⅛	4
7½	5⅛	Macke .30	16	11	6⅛	6⅛	6
7½	4⅛	Macmill .25	6	31	6⅛	6⅛	6
33¼	26⅜	Macy 1.20	6	133	28⅛	28	28
13⅞	9⅞	MadisFd .60		72	12¼	12⅝	12
6⅞	4	MadSq Gar	8	11	6⅛	6⅛	6
9½	6⅝	MagicCf .32	23	54	8⅛	8	8
37½	21⅝	Mallory 1	40	11	36⅛	36	36
27⅝	21¼	MalHyde .56	12	4	23¼	23⅛	23
8½	4⅝	Manhin .05e	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7
40⅝	29	MfrHan 1.80	9	39	37⅝	36⅛	36
41⅞	32⅛	MAPCO .90	14	75	38	37⅛	37
12⅝	7⅛	Marathn Mf	2	165	10⅛	9⅝	9
60⅛	41¼	MarathnO 2	12	170	55⅝	55	55
21⅛	13⅝	Maremt .50	8	16	18	17⅝	17
13⅞	9¾	MarMid .80		89	11⅛	10⅞	10
15½	11⅝	MarionL .52	13	85	12⅝	12⅝	12
61⅛	28½	Marley 1	11	19	53	53	53
13⅝	8⅝	Marqite .40a	9	12	13⅜	13⅛	13
19½	13⅛	Marriot .25t	17	329	14⅝	14⅛	14
61¼	52½	MrshMcL 2	18	34	56½	56½	56
25⅝	16½	MarshF 1.24	9	63	19	18¾	19
25⅝	16⅛	MartlMa 1.40	10	77	25⅛	24⅞	25
27¼	17	MrldGup .60	8	1	23⅝	23⅜	23
31¼	22½	MascoCp .20	17	162	24⅝	24	24
25¼	18⅝	Masonite .54	15	80	18¾	18⅝	18
12⅛	9¾	MasM 1.17e	10	53	11⅝	11½	11
32¼	15⅛	MassyFer 1	5	73	28⅝	28⅛	28
17¼	14⅞	MasCp 1.60		14	16⅞	16⅛	16
11¼	10½	MasInc .98e		60	10⅞	10¾	10
25¼	19¼	MatsdE .28b	18	1	22⅛	22⅛	22
8⅛	6⅛	Mattel Inc	7	96	6⅝	6⅝	6
31	29⅛	May DStr1.12	9	95	29⅞	29⅛	29
30	24⅝	MayerOsc 1	10	8	28⅛	28	28
37	30¼	Maytg 1.30a	13	18	32½	32	32
17¼	15⅝	McCord .84	6	12	16⅞	16	16
52¼	37⅞	McDermot 1	5	107	48¼	47½	47
66	51⅜	McDnld .028	25	237	57⅛	56½	56
24⅞	14⅝	McDonD .44	9	89	22⅛	21⅞	21
32⅛	21⅜	McGEd 1.50	12	31	32¼	32	32
17	12¼	McGrwH .64	10	23	15⅝	15⅞	15
48⅝	34	McIntyr .75e	8	z200	37	37	37
17½	13¼	McKee .70	2	43	17⅝	17	17
27⅜	24⅝	McLean n.35	9	30	25	24⅞	24
23¼	18⅝	McLoul 1.60	16	10	23½	23	23
12⅛	9⅛	McNeil .80	11	7	11¼	11	11
23	18½	Mead Corp.92	7	1411	20½	20⅛	20
59½	36⅞	Mea pfB2.80		3	53⅛	53	53
26⅞	17	Medusa 1.40	8	11	26⅛	25⅞	25
45⅛	17⅝	Melville .48	12	150	22⅞	22½	22
15⅛	9⅝	Menasc .50	4	62	14¼	13⅞	14
64¼	46¾	MercStr .80	9	4	49⅛	48⅞	48
74	65	Merck 1.40	22	148	70⅝	70	70
18¼	10¼	Meradith .80	5	5	14⅛	14⅛	14
33¼	14⅞	MerrLyn .80	9	233	25	24⅛	24
30⅛	19	MesaPet .10	22	327	28⅜	27½	27
33¼	24½	MesP pf 1.60		68	31	30¼	31
11¼	6	Mesabi 1.10e	7	80	7⅝	7⅜	7
25	16½	MestaMch .90e	10	1	24	24	24
15¼	12⅝	MGM 1r	7	13	13⅛	13⅛	13
30¼	15	Metrom .80	10	35	27¾	27¼	27
41	35	MetE pf 3.90		z80	39⅞	39½	39
14	11¼	MichGs 1.10	7	7	12½	12⅞	12
24⅛	17	MichTube 1	6	35	20¼	20	20
29	25¼	MhWi pf2.67		12	27⅛	27⅛	27
22¼	13¾	Microwave	13	5	20⅝	20¼	20
15	12½	MidCtl 1.12	9	16	14⅞	14⅝	14
16½	13⅝	MidSUt 1.32	8	287	14⅝	14⅛	14
3	1⅞	Midind Mtg		10	2	1⅞	2
26⅛	18⅛	MidlRo 1.40	7	36	25	24⅞	25
29½	22¼	MilesLb 1.28	8	x46	25	24⅞	24
21⅞	15	Milgo Elect	12	13	18¾	18⅝	18
17⅝	9⅞	MiltBrad .44	8	16	14⅜	14⅛	14
65⅛	52⅛	MinMM 1.45	25	261	60⅛	59⅛	60
20⅛	18⅛	MinnPL 1.66	7	29	20⅝	20⅛	20
15¼	11⅞	MirroAl .96	8	8	12⅝	12½	12
14⅞	8	MissnEq .28	11	37	14⅜	14⅛	14
37⅛	22⅝	MPacC 1.40	6	166	32⅛	32	32
13	9¾	MoPSv .84b	6	6	11⅝	11¾	11
61⅞	47½	Mobil 3.40	7	378	58⅞	58⅛	58
7	3⅛	Mobile Hom		10	4⅝	4⅛	4
25	15⅞	Masco .90	8	7	18⅝	18⅛	18
24	16⅝	MohkR 1.20	5	2	20⅞	20½	20
37⅛	18	Molycorp 1	13	41	33⅛	33⅛	33
45	28	Moly pf 2.50		3	42	42	42
24	16	Monrh 1.20a	5	6	22⅛	22⅛	22
15⅝	6⅛	Monoar .20	7	18	13⅝	13⅛	13
12⅝	7⅛	MonrEq .20	21	35	8⅛	8⅝	8
100	76	Monsan 2.88	8	423	90½	89	89
32⅛	26⅛	MonDU 2.20	7	10	32⅛	31⅝	32
28	22	MonPw 1.80	8	57	24⅝	24⅜	24
23⅛	21⅛	MonSt 1.80a		19	22⅝	22½	22
9½	7⅛	MONY .81d	11	38	9⅛	9⅛	9
55½	29⅛	MooreMcC 1	6	44	52⅝	51⅞	52
64⅝	53⅝	Morgan 1.80	12	224	58⅛	57⅝	57
26⅜	18⅝	MorrisKnu 1	5	36	19⅝	19	19
11⅞	10⅝	MorseS wi.30	5	24	11⅛	11⅛	11
4¼	2⅝	MtgeTr Am		14	3½	3½	3
19½	13⅝	MorNor .88		30	18⅛	17⅞	18
59	41⅛	Motorola .72	32	64	57⅛	56⅛	57
44⅛	30⅝	MtFuel 2	12	5	43⅝	43⅝	43
23⅝	19	MtStTel 1.68	9	12	22⅝	22⅝	22
11¼	7	Munford .40	6	5	9⅛	9⅛	9
7½	5⅛	Munsd pf .40		6	6⅛	6¼	6
20	15¾	Munsng 1.88	7	17	15⅞	15⅛	15
23⅞	16⅝	MurphC 1.20	8	x19	21	20⅝	21
21¼	12⅝	MurryOn 1.20	8	8	19⅞	19⅝	19
16⅝	14⅛	MutlOm 1.32		14	15⅛	15⅝	15

N

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.
36⅝	22⅝	NCRCo .72	14	154	33⅝	33⅜	33
36⅝	23⅝	NCRCo .72	14	154	33⅛	33⅜	33
22⅛	15⅞	NLTCp .64	7	126	21⅛	21¼	21
12½	7	NVF 2.45t	10	94	10	9⅞	9
42⅞	35⅝	Nabisco 2.40	11	54	43	42½	42
15⅝	10⅜	NarcoSci .60	7	13	11⅝	11½	11
17¼	10¼	NashuaC .60	29	20	16¼	16	16
8⅝	11	NatAirl .50	517	10	15⅝	15⅝	15
16⅝	11⅞	NAvia .77e		49	16¼	15⅝	16
16⅝	10½	NatCan .57	7	37	15⅝	15½	15
43¼	21	NtlChem .48	14	27	22⅝	22½	22
6⅝	5⅝	NatCity Lid		49	7		7

(Continued on next page.)

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

July, 1976

BDET

Kuwaiti Dinars 7,000,000

Banque de Développement Economique de Tunisie

8½% Guaranteed Notes due 1981

Payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest guaranteed by

THE REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA

Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.) | The Arab Investment Company, S.A.A. (Riyadh)

Alahli Bank of Kuwait K.S.C. | Arab African Bank-Cairo

Arab International Bank-Cairo | Arab Investments for Asia (Kuwait) K.S.C.

Arab-Malaysian Development Finance Corporation sdn.bhd. | B.A.I.I. (Middle East) Inc.

The Bank of Kuwait and the Middle East, K.S.C. | Byblos Arab Finance Bank (Belgium) S.A.

The Commercial Bank of Kuwait S.A.K. | European Arab Bank (Brussels) S.A.

European Banking Company Limited | Euroseas Banking Company (Qatar) Ltd.

Kuwait Financial Centre (S.A.K.) | Kuwait International Finance Co. S.A.K. 'KIFCO'

The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K. | The National Commercial Bank (Saudi Arabia)

Union de Banques Arabes et Francaises-U.B.A.F

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 2

(Continued from preceding page.)

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot..	Ch'ge prev. Close
IntDet 2.72	6	10	32	31½	32	+ ½
IntDist 1.48	8	130	26¼	25¾	26	+ ½
IntFoel 2.16	8	6	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
IntGyp 1.05	10	67	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ¼
Nat Homes		31	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
NatInd .30	4	16	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Nat MedCare.03e	12	127	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
NatMedE .32	5	20	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
NatPrsto	10	43	47¾	47¼	47¾	+ ½
Nat Semicn	22	2850	34⅝	33¾	33⅞	— ⅞
NSvcInd .78	8	6	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
NStand .96	8	12	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Tea		10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Natoma 1.20	8	237	24⅝	24	24	— ⅝
NevPw 1.60	6	18	20	19¾	19⅞	
NevP pf1.74		z500	18½	18	18	— ¼
NevP pf2.30		z720	23¾	23½	23½	+ ¼
NEngEl 1.86	8	20	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
NEnGE 1.32	8	ml	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
NEnP pf2.76		4	28⅜	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
NEngT 2.36	11	19	28⅞	28¼	28⅜	— ¼
NYSEG 2.40	7	102	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ¼
NYSE pf2.75		z60	43	43	43	+ 1
NYSE pf2.12		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
Newhall .46	9	x1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Newmt 1.60	16	80	27¾	27¼	27¾	— ⅛
NiaMP 1.24	6	136	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
NiaMpf 3.60		z20	37	37	37	
NiaMpf 3.90		z50	40	40	40	— 1
NiMpf 10.60		z100	106	106	106	
NiagShre .95e		67	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Nicor 2.12	6	80	25¼	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
Nicor pf1.90		1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
NorfkWn 5.28	9	x63	84⅞	84⅜	84⅜	+ 1¼
Norlin 1.25	4	1	18½	18½	18½	
Norris 1.60	7	26	38¾	38⅛	38½	
NoACoal .90	8	9	41¼	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
NoAmMt .60a		43	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
NoAPhl 1.20	8	60	31⅜	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅛
NoCAir .10e	8	21	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
NoCeAir wt		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
NoestUt 1.02	8	256	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
N pf1.68		z50	76	76	76	+ 1½
NoStPw x.94	9	225	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
NSPw pf8.80		z1800	101½	99⅞	101½	+ 1½
NorTel .60	14	3	37¾	37⅛	37¾	
Northgate E	34	4	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
Northrp 1.40	8	173	41⅜	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅝
Nrthp pf1.45		1	43	43	43	— 1½
NwstAirl .45	16	277	33⅝	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅝
NwtBnc 1.80	11	x45	54¼	54	54¼	
NwtEnergy 2	5	23	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
NwtEnr pf 2	5	4	28¼	28	28	
NwtInd 2.25	4	567	46⅜	45⅝	46	
NwstInd wt		9	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
NwtP pf2.50		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
NwsMutL 1e	15	36	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
NwtStW 1.20	19	1	32½	32½	32½	
Norton 1.70	9	36	35⅝	35¼	35¼	
NorSim .50b	10	x114	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	
NOrtS pf1.60		x5	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
NucorCp .32	7	21	26	25¾	25⅞	

O

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot..	Ch'ge prev. Close
OKCCp .80	6	96	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
Oakind .40	15	6	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
OakiteP .92	8	6	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
OccidPet 1	12	444	19	18⅝	18⅞	
OccidPet wt		102	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
OcciP pf2.16		2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
OcciP pf2.50		21	24½	24⅜	24½	
Ogden 1.20	4	37	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
OhioEd 1.66	9	131	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
OhEd pf3.90		z160	42	41½	42	
OhEd pf7.24		z160	76¼	76¼	76¼	
OhEd pf8.20		z120	85	85	85	
OPwB pf7.60		z180	75	75	75	
OhP pfA 14		z300	124½	124¼	124½	—
OhPw pf 14		z120	125½	124¼	124½	— ⅛
OklaGE 1.44	10	140	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
OklaNG 1.80	7	14	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
OlinCp 1.32	7	157	41⅜	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅛
Olinkraft 1	9	192	33¼	32⅞	33	+ ¼
Omark .68	6	x7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Oneida .76	7	11	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
OrarRk 1.28	8	38	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Orange .18b	9	51	10	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
OutMar 1.40	9	8	29¾	29	29	
OutletCo .80	5	2	16	16	16	+ ⅛
OvernitT .90	9	8	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
OverSh .20b	5	12	18	17⅝	17⅝	
OwensCng 1	10	33	52⅞	52⅛	52⅞	— ⅛
OwenIll 1.88	8	x45	60⅝	59⅝	60	+ ⅛
OxfrdInd .68	5	30	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛

P-Q

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot..	Ch'ge prev. Close
PNBMR .40	21	78	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
PPGInd 2	8	322	54⅞	54⅛	54⅞	+ 1
PSA Inc		26	7⅞	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
PacAS 1.20a		78	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
PacGas 1.88	8	657	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
PacLtg 1.68	8	46	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
PacLm 1.20	15	16	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ⅜
PacPetrl .60	10	5	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
PacPw 1.70	9	49	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
PacTT 1.20	8	65	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅛
PacTin .80	9	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
PaineW .30e	4	18	7½	7¼	7½	— ⅛
PaiW pf x.30		2	14	14	14	
PalmBc .30	5	41	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Pamida .10e	7	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
PanAm Air		351	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
PanEP 2.30	8	29	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	
Paprcft .46b	8	30	10⅜	10⅛	14	+ ⅛
Pargasinc 1	12	21	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
Parker Drill	7	60	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
ParHan 1.30	11	43	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
ParkPen .40	9	31	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ¼
PatrkP .86t	7	z92	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot..	Ch'ge prev. Close
23⅛	16⅛	Paylsnw .40	8	4	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	PeabGa .16	51	11	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	PenDix .24b		52	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
60½	46¼	Penney 1.28	14	433	49⅛	48	48⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	19½	PaPwLt 1.80	8	71	20⅛	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅛
53	47	PaPL pf4.50		z10	49⅞	49½	49½	
90½	80¼	PaPL pf8.40		z100	90	90	90	+ 1
107	100	PaPL pf9.24		z3400	101⅞	101	101¾	+ ⅞
87	77	PaPL pf 8		z140	84	83½	84	
94	82	PaPL pf8.70		z110	89½	89½	89½	— 1
37⅛	27⅛	Pennwlt 1.40	9	41	34⅛	34½	34½	
27½	21	Pennwl pf1.60		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
34⅝	19⅛	Pennzol 1.32	10	158	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
8⅞	5⅛	PeopDrg .20		93	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	34⅛	PeopleGas 3	7	32	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅛
83⅞	69⅛	PepsiCo 2	16	127	80¾	79⅞	80⅝	+ ½
27⅛	16⅝	PerkElm .30	21	228	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
29⅞	23⅞	PetInc 1.60	8	47	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	
16⅛	12⅛	Petinc pf 1		10	16½	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅜
16⅝	11½	PeterPl .88b	9	5	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
80	65⅞	PetrieSt 1.80	16	12	66⅝	66½	66½	
26	19½	Petrolan .80	7	8	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	20¼	Petrlm 2.55e		3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
37	25½	Pfizer .84	13	166	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
45⅝	26⅛	PhelpD 2.20	20	282	42⅛	42	42⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	9	363	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
40⅛	36	PhilE pf3.80		z850	38⅛	38	38	— ⅝
46⅛	38	PhilE pf4.30		z70	46⅛	44½	44½	+ 2½
47	39⅛	PhilE pf4.40		z130	45	44	44	— 1
90⅛	78	PhilE pf8.75		z50	87	86	87	
82	70	PhilE pf7.85		z50	77⅛	77	77	
100⅛	96	PhilE pf9.52		z50	99	99	99	+ 1
99	84½	PhilE pf9.50		z40	95½	95⅛	95⅛	— 1½
82⅛	69⅛	PhilE pf7.80		z60	79	79	79	— 1
90	68½	PhilE pf7.75		z100	76½	76	76	— ½
15½	12⅛	PhilaSub .80	7	37	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
58⅛	49⅝	PhilMorr 1	10	287	53⅝	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅝
8⅛	3⅛	Philips Ind		17	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
13	6½	Phillpind pf		2	12⅛	12½	12⅛	+ ⅛
64⅞	48⅛	PhilPet 1.80	10	x252	60⅛	60	60	
12⅞	7⅝	PhilVnH .40	9	327	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	14⅛	Pickwick .30	9	13	20⅛	20	20	
17⅛	15	PiedNG 1.44	7	4	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Pier1 Import		42	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	33⅛	Pillsbury 1	15	46	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
36⅞	27⅝	Pioner 1.20b	10	19	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
13	12⅛	PitneyB .60	8	82	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
23¾	17⅛	PittFrg .80b	8	16	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
49	31	Pittstn .80a	8	175	43	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	20⅝	PizzaHt .06e	14	160	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅝
4⅛	3	Plan Resrch	7	94	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5	2⅛	Playboy .12	23	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅛	11⅝	Pneume 1	4	26	15½	15⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	31⅛	Polaroid .50	18	203	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
14	8⅛	Ponderosa	16	40	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	17⅛	PopeTal .70	10	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
23	19⅛	Portec		2	20⅛	20⅛		
20	16⅛	PortGE 1.64	7	24	19⅞	19½	19⅝	
112	102	PoG pf11.50		z40	112	111	111	— ⅛
27⅛	26¼	PotlG pf2.60		3	27½	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
65	48⅛	Potltch 1.50	12	20	60⅛	59⅝	60⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	11⅛	PotmEl 1.16	9	51	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
49½	43	PotEl pf4.50		z10	48½	48½	48½	+ 1
45	40	PotEl pf4.64		z100	42⅛	42	42	— 1
58	50⅜	PotEl pf5.46		z100	55⅞	54⅞	55⅛	+ ⅜
15	10⅛	Premier .40	9	13	13⅝	13	13	+ ⅛
16⅝	14⅝	Premr pf.90		7	16⅝	16⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
100⅛	81⅝	ProctrG 2.20	21	201	96	95⅛	95⅛	— ⅛
50½	27	Proler 1.40	7	5	42⅛	42½	42½	
17⅞	14½	PSvCol 1.30	8	183	16	14⅝	11	+ ⅛
27⅞	23⅞	PSvcIn 1.92	10	46	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
84	80	PSInd pf7.15		z30	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+ 1½
21¾	18⅝	PSvNH 1.88	8	12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
28½	26½	PSNH pf2.75		z260	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	17⅝	PSvNM 1.44	7	39	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
21	17⅝	PSvEG 1.80	8	79	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
14	14½	PSEG pf1.40		3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
58½	52	PSEG pf5.28		z40	55	55	55	— ½
27⅛	25	PSEG pf2.43		11	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
89½	76	PSEG pf7.80		z3000	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	— ⅛
83	71⅝	PSEG pf7.52		z7500	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	
103	96½	PSEG pf9.62		z300	101	101	101	
6	4	Publckr Ind		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblo Int		15	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	25½	PugSPL 2.36	6	15	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	27⅞	Pullmn 1.20	30	51	37	36⅛	37	+ ⅛
17⅝	14⅛	PurexCp .96	9	24	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Purlin Fash	9	420	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
49½	36⅝	Purolir 1.08	9	5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	22⅛	QuakOat .84	14	25	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝	
110½	103	QuaO pf9.56		z80	106	106	106	+ ⅛
20⅛	15	QuakStO .78	18	9	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
7½	5⅝	Questor .01r	11	33	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛

R

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot..	Ch'ge prev. Close
30⅛	18⅝	RCA 1	14	641	29⅝	28⅛	28⅞	— ⅝
71	52	RCAcvpf 4		7	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+ ⅛
9	4⅛	RTE .16b	16	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
52⅛	46⅛	RalstonPu 1	16	184	51⅛	50⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Ramada Inn		79	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7	Rancoin .64	38	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
8⅛	5	Rapid Am		18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
34⅞	27	Raybest 1.20	5	5	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
22	15⅛	Raymint .56	6	44	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
66⅛	40⅛	Raytheon 1.20	12	216	62⅞	62	62½	+ ⅞
23	16⅛	ReadBat .40	4	63	19	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Redman Ind		15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10	ReeceCp .74	12	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
34	22	Reeves 1.80	6	2	30	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	ReichCh .74	8	72	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
11	7	ReliabSt .64	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
33⅛	18	RelianEl 1	12	36	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	6	Relian Grp		235	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
31	12	RelGrp pfB		27	29	28⅛	28⅛	
20⅛	8⅛	RelGrp pfC		59	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Republic Cp	12	10	8	8	8	
17⅛	10	RepFinS .80	8	36	18	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	RepMtg Inv		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
40⅛	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	11	56	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	ResrvOil .16	9	106	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
21⅛	17⅛	Revco DS.22	17	76	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Rever Copp		32	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
85¾	69¼	Revlon 1.68	19	133	86⅝	86½	86⅝	+ ¼
9⅜	3⅞	Rexham .32	8	58	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
39½	20½	Rexnrd 1.20	8	22	35½	34⅝	34⅝	— 1⅛
58½	32⅛	Rexn pf2.36		2	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
68¼	55	Reynin 3.08	7	371	57⅝	57	57⅛	— ¼
80	61	Reyin pf2.25		3	63½	63½	63½	— ½
41⅛	22¼	ReynMet 1	8	74	37	36½	36½	— ¼
87	56½	ReyM pf4.50		2	84	84	84	
15⅝	8¼	ReynSe .40a	7	5	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
13½	9⅛	Richardan 1	17	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
26⅝	21⅛	RichMer .64	11	64	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
19½	10½	Richmnd .80	15	54	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
20¼	14⅞	RiegelTex 1.10	5	9	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	15	RioGran .60	7	42	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9½	RioGr pf .80		13	12⅜	12	12	
20⅞	14½	RiteAid .24	14	82	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
23⅝	13⅝	Robshaw .96	9	29	22⅛	21½	22⅛	+ 1⅛
27¼	21	Robrtsn 1.50	4	1	23	23	23	— ⅛
12¼	9½	Robins .28a	10	132	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	15½	RochG 1.28b	8	41	16⅞	16⅝	16½	+ ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	RochTel .88	9	25	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
13½	10¼	Rockowr .64	6	5	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
33⅛	27⅞	Rockwllnt 2	9	82	28½	28½	28½	
76⅝	58	RohmH 1.20	23	x20	59	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅝
8¼	4	Rohr Ind		16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
27⅛	20	Rollins .36	15	90	24	23½	23⅛	+ ⅛
6	4	Ronson Cp		27	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	Roper 1.20	7	16	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
25	17	RorerA .94	10	139	20⅛	20	20	+ ⅛
31½	23	Rosario .40b	10	211	24	22⅝	22⅝	— 1⅛
38⅛	22⅝	Rowan .20	5	12	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	16⅝	RoyCCol .80	10	18	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
50⅛	41⅛	RoylD 3.26e	5	66	47⅛	46⅞	47	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Roylind .10e	7	23	8	7⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	22⅛	Rubbrm .48	15	17	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	16⅛	Rucker .28	5	28	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	10⅛	RussTog .76	6	17	11	10⅝	10⅝	
14⅞	9	Ryder Sys	13	81	14½	14	14	— ⅛

S

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot..	Ch'ge prev. Close
3⅝	2	SCA Svc		14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅝	11½	SCMCp .80	7	78	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅝	SOSCon .40	8	11	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
47¼	35	SabineR .60	11	9	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
5¼	2¼	Safegrd Ind	10	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
48⅝	39⅛	SafewyStr 2	8	94	42¼	41⅝	42⅛	— ⅛
15	8	SageCp .28	10	4	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
50	33½	StJoMn 1.30	13	67	46	43	44	+ 1¼
13⅝	11	StJoLtP 1.12	10	5	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
39	23⅝	StLSaF 2.50	11	23	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
12	10⅛	StPauls .96a		28	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	9	41	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Salant .24b	5	1	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	9	50	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
9⅛	7⅛	SJuanR .99t	6	5	8½	8½	8⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	6¼	Sandrs Asso	15	32	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
40⅛	30⅛	SFeInd 1.30	8	106	37⅞	36⅞	37⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	SFeInd pf.50		5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	20⅛	SanFeInt .30	10	51	32	31⅛	31⅞	— ⅛
14	9⅝	SargtWel .50	8	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
4½	3⅛	Saul REst		20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	SavA Stop	33	13	4⅛	4	4	
11¼	7	SavOnDr .20	9	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅛	8	SavEIP .50e	4	9	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	
13⅛	11	SavEI pf1.28		12	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
15½	6⅞	SavinB Mch	16	68	14½	14	14	
8⅛	3⅝	Saxon Ind	8	54	5½	5¼	5⅛	
10⅛	3	Schaefer Cp		78	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
60¼	47½	SchergPl 1	20	x260	52⅞	52	52⅛	+ ⅛
24	16⅝	SchlitzBr .68	13	105	21	20½	20⅛	— ⅛
98½	70	Schlumb .80	27	141	90	89⅛	89⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	SCOAIn .70	5	28	14½	14	14	— ⅛
7¼	5⅛	ScotLad .36	8	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	18	ScotFet 1.20	9	9	24⅛	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	ScottFor .84	6	16	14⅝	14¼	14½	
24⅛	14⅛	ScottPap .76	9	382	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
18⅝	7	Scottys .10	14	9	7⅝	7½	7⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅝	ScovillMfg 1		13	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
7¼	4⅛	ScudDuoVt	13	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9	7⅝	Scudd pf.83e		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
33	14½	SeaCont .50	4	14	28⅛	28	28⅛	
32¼	20½	SeabCL 1.60	5	59	29⅛	29	29¼	+ ¼
6⅝	3⅛	SeabWA .22t		38	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
31⅝	23⅛	Seagram .80	11	96	24	23⅛	23⅛	
7¾	4⅞	Seagrv .06c	6	1	6½	6½	6½	
19⅝	14	SealdPw .80	8	25	19½	19¼	19⅛	+ ⅛
18	13¼	SearleG .52	9	450	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
79¼	61½	Sears 1.60a	18	426	67⅛	67¼	67¾	+ ½
7¼	2⅛	Seatrain Lin	46	121	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
35⅞	22	Sedcolnc .18	7	21	30	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4½	SvcCpInt .20	3	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16	11½	Servomt .76	7	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
10⅞	5⅛	Shakspre .32	8	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18½	11⅛	Shapell .18	9	62	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
69⅞	47⅝	ShellOil 2.80	8	x297	69⅛	68⅛	69⅛	+ ⅛
33¼	30	ShellT 1.01e	6	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
14½	11⅛	ShellrGl .60	5	x40	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
23	18⅛	ShllGl pf1.35		x3	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	15⅝	ShllGl pf1.40		x10	18	18	18	+ ⅛
41⅞	33⅛	SherwW 2.20	14	x22	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	SierrPac 1	8	24	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
23	15⅝	Signal 1b	12	111	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
40½	32	SignodeCp 1.20	15	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
9⅛	5	SimPrec .14	9	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
24½	19¼	Simm .88a	14	19	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
23½	11½	SimpPat .50	13	363	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
26	8⅝	Singer Co		84	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
45⅛	24½	Singr pf3.50		3	43	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
28	19⅝	Skaggs .50	12	7	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
110⅛	66	Skelly 1.60g	12	11	106½	106	106½	+ ¼
12¼	7⅛	Skil Corp		8	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Skyline .24	30	77	18⅝	17⅞	18	
18¼	8⅛	SmithAO .40	78	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
40	28⅛	SmithInt .36	9	66	38½	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
74	58½	Smithkline 2	16	27	71⅞	71½	71½	
20	15⅝	Smucker .80	7	8	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
17⅛	11	SolaBas .80	8	7	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	Sonesta Int		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	8⅝	SonyCp .02e	29	241	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	27⅛	SooLin 2.45E	6	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
18	15⅝	SCarEG 1.52	9	64	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	14⅝	SoJerla 1.56	7	11	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅝	Soutdwn .60	6	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	21⅝	Sdwn pf1.80		55	25	25	25	+ ½
14⅛	9⅝	SoestBk .40b	18	85	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	18⅛	SoCalE 1.68	7	61	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
16½	13⅛	SouthCo 1.40	8	337	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
37½	31¼	SoInGE 2.40	8	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
58¼	48¼	SoNRes 1.65	7	29	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	32⅛	SoNwEnTl 1.3	8	9	36	35⅛	35⅛	
47	43¼	SoNE pf3.82		2	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
38⅛	38	SouPac 2.24	8	317	35	34¼	34⅜	
62⅞	50⅛	SouRy 2.32	10	47	58⅛	58	58	— ⅝
6¼	5½	SouRy pf .50		10	6⅛	6	6	
37⅛	27½	SoUnCo 1.76	9	7	36	35⅛	35½	— ½
26⅛	21	Southind .50	12	69	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
74¼	40⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	17	42	71	69⅛	70	— ⅝
24⅝	24⅛	SwstBnksh .96	10	36	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
13½	6⅛	SwstFor .20	22	10	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
25¼	16⅝	SwtFl pf1.50		3	21	21	21	
13⅝	11⅛	SwPbSv .98	8	78	12	11⅞	12	
14⅝	12½	SprinFd	6	4	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Sparton .24a	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
16¼	10	SperryHut 1	8	14	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
34⅝	31	SpryHpf 3		1	35¼	35¼	35¼	
51⅝	38⅛	SperryR .92	11	224	47¼	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
15	6⅛	Sprague El		97	13½	13¼	13¼	
15⅛	10⅝	SpringM .75	9	18	12⅝	12½	12½	
29	20½	SquarD 1.10	15	3	26½	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
38⅛	28½	Squibb .90	14	41	31	30½	30⅝	
31⅞	24⅛	StaleyMfg 1	6	11	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
23½	21⅛	StPoor 1.92a		13	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	32⅛	StBrand 1.28	15	173	37	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	36¼	StBPaint .40	22	27	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	29⅛	StdOilCl 2.20	8	316	38	37⅛	37⅛	
54⅝	40⅛	StOilInd 2.30	9	305	52½	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
79⅛	61½	StOilOh 1.36	20	81	69	68½	68⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	StdPress .40		60	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
7	5⅛	StdPrud .66	33	18	6	6	6	+ ⅛
16½	9⅛	Standex .75	8	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
33⅝	21	StanWk 1.04	9	22	30¼	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Stanray .60		2	9½	9½	9½	
12	10⅝	StaMSe 1.05		24	11⅛	11¼	11¼	
48⅛	41½	Stauff Chem1.44	8	x65	43⅛	42⅛	43	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Storchi .48	7	7	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
21	15⅛	SterDrug .70	13	300	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	SterlPre .11t	7	407	6⅛	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
16	12⅛	Sterndnt .40	7	16	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	17⅝	StevenJ 1.20	6	84	19¼	18⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
34⅛	23⅝	StewWa 1.96	9	10	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
26⅛	18⅛	StokVC 1.20	8	13	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
63⅞	48¼	StoneW 2.50	8	5	58½	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	13	Stone Con.56	5	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
21	15⅛	StonShoe 1	5	5	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
13½	9	StorTec .67t	8	34	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	15⅝	StorerBdg 1	9	89	27⅝	27⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	10¼	StridRite .80	7	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
58⅛	39⅝	StuWor 1.32	5	264	59⅝	58⅛	59	+ ⅛
43½	30½	StW pfA 1.40		12	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
87	64	StuWr pfB 5		21	89	88	89	+ 2
6½	3⅛	Suave Shoe	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
20¼	14⅝	SubPrG 1.08	7	14	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	11½	SunChm .40		15	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	26⅛	SunCo 1.48	7	39	40⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	31¼	SunCo pf2.25		56	41⅝	40⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	Sunbeam 1.08	10	139	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	17	Sundstrnd 1	9	99	34¼	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
51⅞	35⅝	Sunds pf3.50		1	49½	49½	49½	
13⅛	9⅛	SunshMg .36	16	55	11	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
40¼	24⅛	SupVal 1.10	9	8	37½	37⅛	37⅛	
19⅛	18¼	SuVal wi		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
203	148	SuprOil 1.80	15	3	189	189	189	— 2
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	6	17	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
40⅛	16	Superscpe	7	4	21¼	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Sutro Mtg		40	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
18	10⅝	Swank .88a	8	189	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	16¼	Sybron .84	9	8	20	19⅛	20	— ⅛
42⅛	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
7⅝	4½	Systron Don		12	5⅝	5½	5⅛	— ⅛

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot..	Ch'ge prev. Close
16⅛	10⅛	Ticor 1	18	27	16⅛	16	16⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	TRE Corp		18	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
38½	26¾	TRWIn 1.40	10	66	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
86⅛	63⅛	TRW pf4.40		1	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+ ⅛
33	23⅛	TaftBrd .80	9	38	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
8	1⅛	Talcott Nat		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11	6⅛	Talley .60	6	41	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
19	15½	TampEl 1.12	8	567	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
47⅛	26⅛	Tandy Corp	18	1469	32¼	31½	31⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	13½	Tandycrft	8	22	16	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	5⅛	Tappan .20	23	20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
49⅝	18	Technicr .15	23	740	43¼	41	43⅛	— 1⅛
7	4⅛	Technicolr	9	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	9⅛	Technicon	12	20	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
67⅝	44¼	Tektronx .24	19	12	67	66⅛	66⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5¼	Telecor .30	8	8	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
80½	22⅛	Teledn 1.45t	9	79	75¼	74¼	74⅛	— ⅛
115	62	Teledyn pf 6		1	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ ½
11⅛	5⅛	Teleprmpt		156	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Telex Cp	16	86	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
34	26	Tennco 1.88	8	736	33⅛	33¼	33⅛	
125½	97½	Tennc pf5.50		4	124	123½	123	— ½
18⅛	13⅛	TesoroPet 1	5	158	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
31⅛	25⅛	Tesor pf2.16		56	27⅛	27⅛	27½	
28⅛	23⅛	Texaco 2	9	1152	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
43½	34½	TexComm 1	13	10	40⅛	40½	40½	— ⅛
39⅛	35	TexETr 1.85	8	x36	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	24¾	TxET pf2.40		x5	25¼	25½	25½	+ ⅛
30⅛	27¾	TxET pf2.87		x16	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
41¼	29	TexGasTr 2	8	49	41	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
40	28⅛	TxGs pf1.50		6	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	TexasInd 1b	11	x353	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
129¾	93⅛	TexInst 1	39	75	118	117	117⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Texas Intl	10	136	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	13⅛	TexOGs .22e	10	129	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	17	TxPcLd .35e	20	3	22	22	22	+ ¼
22¼	17	TexUtil 1.32	10	295	19⅝	19⅛	19½	
37⅛	28	TexsgH 1.30	11	144	36	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	4¾	Textil Ind		18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	20⅛	Textron 1.20	11	60	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
36	26⅛	Textr pf2.08		1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
28	19½	Textr pf1.40		7	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅝	Thiokol .84	6	9	16⅛	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
43	33	ThomBet .88	22	2	40	40	40	— ⅛
13½	7⅝	Thomin .40b	9	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	ThomJW .50	7	20	11½	11⅛	11½	
9⅛	6⅛	ThriftDg .40	11	36	8⅛	8	8	
40	28½	TidwatM .80	6	2	37⅛	37⅝	37⅛	— ⅛
19½	13⅛	TigerInt .40	11	83	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
69½	57⅝	Timeinc 2	12	214	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	16¼	TimeMir .60	14	9	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
59⅛	36½	Timkn 2.20a	10	16	56⅛	56	56	— ⅛
14⅛	9	Tisn Rity		16	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	
14	7¼	Todd Shipyd		12	10	10	10	— ⅛
25¼	22⅛	TolEdis 2.12	8	26	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	TonkaCp .48	5	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
8¼	6⅛	TootRol .40b	21	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14¼	4⅛	Tracor .20	8	14	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	19⅛	TraneCo .96	8	15	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
35½	29	TranUn 1.76	12	15	32⅝	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	TransW Air		86	14	13⅝	14	
19⅛	11⅝	TWApf 2		7	18⅝	18½	18½	
12⅛	8¼	Transam .62	9	1413	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
86	65	Trans pf4.50		5	86	86	86	
22⅛	20⅛	Traninc 1.92		17	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
15	8⅛	Transco .80	7	195	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8	Transcn .45	10	32	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
12	6¼	TranOhF .20	5	24	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
26⅛	16⅛	Tramwy 1.40	7	24	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	25	Travlrs 1.08	14	876	35⅝	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	32⅛	Travelr pf 2		19	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	18½	TriCen 1.52e		72	20⅝	20⅛	20½	
32⅛	29⅛	TriCn pf2.50		1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	TriSou Mtge		7	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
15⅛	18⅛	Trianind .90	14	x1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
12⅛	6⅛	Triang Pac		7	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	Trinity Ind.56	5	25	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
28⅛	24⅛	Tropican .30	16	20	26	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	TucsonG .96	8	58	12⅝	12¼	12⅛	
15	8⅛	TwenCen .50	5	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	11	TycoLab .20	10	11	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	16	Tyler Corp.50	7	25	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛

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29⅛	21⅛	UALInc .60		72	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	13½	UGICp 1.40	7	2	16⅛	16	16	
29⅛	27	UGI pf2.75		z280	29	29	29	
15⅛	10⅝	UMCInd 1	10	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	⅛	UMET Tr		22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅛	10	UOP .10e		54	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
25⅛	19⅛	UVInd 1.48	5	11	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	20½	UARCO 1.30	6	1	21½	21½	21½	
11⅛	7⅛	Unarco .60	7	13	11⅛	11	11	
49	44	UniNV 2.86e	9	3	44⅛	44	44⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	UnBanco .84	10	104	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
67⅛	59⅛	UCamp 1.60	13	169	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
67⅛	59⅛	UCamp 1.60	13	169	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
76⅛	60⅛	UnCarb 2.50	10	x298	64⅛	63	63⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Union Corp	30	31	7	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅛	12⅛	UnElec 1.36	8	154	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
51½	44	UnEl pf4.50		z50	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
29	26¼	UnEl pf2.72		7	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
88	75	UnEl pf 8		1	85	85	85	+ 1
6	3⅛	Un Fidelity	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
55⅛	40⅛	UnOCal 2.10	7	99	52	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
71	52½	UOCa pf2.50		7	67	66⅛	66⅛	+ ⅛
93	75	UPacCp 2.80	13	104	90	89⅛	89⅛	— ⅛
10½	7¼	Uniroyal .50	10	109	9⅛	9	9	
82⅛	71	Unuryl pf 8		z2540	80½	79½	80⅛	+ 1
11⅛	5⅛	Unit Brands	6	43	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
12	6⅛	UnBrnd pfA		5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	UnitCp .97e		5	9	8⅛	9	
10⅛	5¼	UFinCal .24	5	22	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	14	UGasP 1.22	4	61	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
13½	7⅛	Un Guarnty	24	5	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
25½	22⅛	Uillum 2.32	7	30	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	9⅛	Unitind .50	7	10	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Unitin pf .42		15	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Unitinn .10	6	18	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
12¼	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	8	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18⅛	11½	UnitMM .80		15	12½	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	15⅛	Un Nuclr	15	433	35⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
3¼	1⅛	UnitPk Min		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	UnitRetg .48	5	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		5	16⅝	16½	16½	
42⅛	32½	USFidG 2.48	17	58	43	42½	42½	— ⅛
25⅝	16⅛	USGyps 1.60	12	64	23	22⅛	23	
23¼	22½	USGy pf1.80		5	26	25⅛	26	
10⅛	5⅛	USHom .16	10	51	6½	6⅛	6⅝	
7¼	3⅛	USInd .20	11	116	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	6⅛	USLeasg .32	6	10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	US RltyInv		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
38½	19⅛	USShoe 1.05	7	55	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
57½	51	US Steel	9	x515	51⅛	51⅛	51¼	
22¼	19⅝	USTobac 1	11	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
37½	30⅛	UnTech 1.20	8	87	34⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
109	104	UnT pfBwi7.32		7	105½	105	105½	+ ½
17	14	UniTel 1.12	9	87	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	UniTel wi		5	1½	1½	1½	
22½	18¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	Unitrod .05e	10	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15¼	11¼	Univar .56	6	3	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
25	18½	UnLeaf 1.32	6	17	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
48½	37⅛	Upjohn .96	17	275	42½	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
15¼	11⅛	USLIFE .36	6	116	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
11½	9⅛	UslifeF .96a		20	11	10⅛	10⅛	
63	46¼	UtahInt 1a	12	81	58⅛	58	58	— ⅛
36¼	27⅛	UtahPL 2.80	9	208	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	29⅛	UtPL pf2.80		6	31⅛	31	31	— ⅛

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot..	Ch'ge prev. Close
28⅛	19⅛	VFCp 1.70	7	712	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
20½	11½	VSICorp .68	8	3	19	19	19	
9⅛	7⅛	Valleyin .40	5	11	7½	7½	7½	
17¼	12	Varian .20	12	92	14½	14½	14⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Vendo Co		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7	4⅛	Venica .20	24	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14¼	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		7	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
31	20⅛	Vetco .10e	6	85	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
11⅛	7½	Viacom Int	10	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8	3⅛	Victor Comp		10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	12¼	VaEPw 1.24	8	247	14⅛	13⅛	13⅝	
56½	49	VaEP pf 5		z30	52	52	52	
82	72¼	VaEP pf7.72		z150	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅛
102¼	98	VaEP pf9.75		z150	100½	100	100	— ½
30⅛	27⅛	VaEP pf2.90		1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
81½	72½	VE72 pf7.72		z10	78½	78½	78½	
8⅛	4⅛	Vornado Inc	5	6	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
23⅛	18¼	Vulcan Mtr 1	9	25	23½	23	23¼	

W

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot..	Ch'ge prev. Close
48	42¼	WabR pf4.50		z10	46½	46½	46½	— ⅛
23	19⅝	Wachova .50	8	23	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2¼	Wach Rity		2	3½	3½	3½	
17⅛	11½	WalMart .08	14	317	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
16½	12⅛	Walgreen 1	8	13	16	15⅞	15⅞	
33⅛	28⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	9	13	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	18⅝	WallBus .60	9	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
20	11½	WallMu .80a	7	5	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
44⅛	30⅝	Watt Jim1.20	8	412	31⅝	31	31	— ¼
72⅝	10½	WaltJ pf 1		z100	12	12	12	
48	33⅝	WaltJ pf1.60		31	34½	34	34⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	7½	WardFd .47t	13	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
12½	7⅝	Warnaco .80		71	8	7⅞	8	
30⅛	16⅝	WarnS 1.20	15	x4	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	17½	WrnCom .60	6	52	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
38⅛	29⅝	WarnerL 1	16	x472	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
20	18	WashGs 1.88	9	21	18⅝	18½	18½	
15⅝	10⅝	WashNat .80	6	11	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
20	12⅝	WashSt 1	9	x10	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
21½	19½	WasWat 1.60	8	21	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	WasteM .05e	9	61	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	19⅞	WalkinJ .32	10	30	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅞	WayGos .40	13	7	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
19	14½	WayG pf1.60		4	17	17	17	+ ⅛
7	4	Wean Unit	7	8	5	5	5	
7⅝	3⅝	WebbDel E	13	482	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
26	19⅞	WeisMkt .72	9	x2	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
25⅛	15⅝	WelleFrgo 1	8	23	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	WellFM .13e		x33	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	WescoF .70	7	2	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ¼
42⅛	33½	WstPtPep 2.40	7	5	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	35	61	12⅛	11⅞	12	
25¼	17⅝	WnBnc 1.40	8	42	25	24¼	24⅞	— ⅛
15½	11⅝	WnNorA .40b	4	5	12⅛	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	6	WnPac Ind	7	32	13¼	12	12	— 1¼
18½	12⅝	WnPubl .80b	6	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
19⅛	15⅝	WUnion 1.40	9	47	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
52⅛	44	WnUn pf4.60		1	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
17⅝	13	WestgEl .97	6	x570	16¼	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
47⅛	32⅛	Wstvco 1.50	9	30	39⅝	39	39	
25¼	16⅝	Weybrg 1.36	7	5	24	23½	23½	— ¼
49⅝	37	Weyerhr .80	28	431	43⅛	43	43	— ⅛
66⅛	55⅝	Weyr pf2.80		15	61½	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅛
23¼	18	WheelFr .60	11	9	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅝	WheelPit Stl		6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
59	53	WhelPit pf 6		z50	57	57	57	+ ½
34⅛	24⅝	Whirlpol .80	13	348	26⅛	26	26	
25½	18⅝	WhiteCons 1	6	151	22	21⅞	22	
38¼	35	WhiCn pfA 3		7	37	37	37	
9⅛	3⅝	White Mot		92	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
28½	14⅝	Whiting 1.30	6	6	27½	27½	27½	
6⅛	3	Whittaker	15	232	5⅛	5½	5⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Wickes .25r		59	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	4	WiebdtSt .28	7	11	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
29	20	WillmsCoc 1	6	167	23⅛	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅝	WilshrO .12e	8	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
41⅛	36½	WinnDx 1.56	13	206	37¼	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
9½	5⅝	Winnebago	93	72	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	14	WinterJ .68	5	7	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
30	24⅛	WiscElPw 2	10	29	27¼	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	17	WisGas 1.70	10	27	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	25⅝	WisG pf2.55		10	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	16⅛	WiscPL 1.60	6	42	19⅛	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
18½	15⅝	WiscPS 1.46	9	20	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
29½	20½	Witco 1.40	9	17	27⅛	27½	27⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	10	WittrD .60	4	3	14	14	14	
6⅛	3⅞	WolvrW .10e	7	6	5½	5⅛	—5wl	
12⅝	11⅝	Wometco .44	7	19	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	WoodCp .10e	3	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
32⅛	13⅝	WoodPet .30	11	13	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	20¼	Wolwth 1.20	6	88	22⅛	22½	22½	— ⅛
39¼	31¼	Wolw pf2.20		4	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	4	World Airw	10	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
79½	64⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	10	20	78⅛	77½	78⅛	+ ½
11¼	6⅛	Wylain .60	17	7	9⅛	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
6⅛	2	Wyly Corp		127	2⅝	2½	2½	

X

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot..	Ch'ge prev. Close
68⅝	48⅝	XeroxCo 1.20	19	929	61⅝	60⅝	61⅝	+ ⅝
12⅛	7½	Xtra Inc	97	83	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛

Y

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot..	Ch'ge prev. Close
12⅝	6½	Yates Ind		5	11⅝	11½	11½	
13	9⅛	YngSDr .151	68	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛

Z

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot..	Ch'ge prev. Close
25⅛	15	ZaleCorp .80	7	73	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
16	11⅝	Zapata .30b	4	25	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
64	48	Zapata pf 2		2	57	57	57	— 2
9½	5⅞	Zayre Corp	6	41	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	23⅛	ZenithRad 1	19	57	33	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅛	ZurnInd .40	10	55	12⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

$100,000,000

IAC LIMITED

10¼ % Secured Notes due 1983

To be dated July 30, 1976 — To mature July 30, 1983

Price: 100

Copies of the prospectus may be obtained from such of the undersigned and other dealers as may lawfully offer these securities in this province.

Greenshields Incorporated — Wood Gundy Limited

A. E. Ames & Co. Limited — Dominion Securities Corporation Harris & Partners Limited — Nesbitt Thomson Securities Limited

Pitfield, Mackay, Ross & Company Limited — Burns Fry Limited — Richardson Securities of Canada

McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited — Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities Limited — Lévesque, Beaubien Inc.

Midland Doherty Limited — Crang & Ostiguy Inc. — Cochran Murray & Wisener Limited

Geoffrion, Robert & Gélinas Ltd. — René T. Leclerc Incorporée — Pemberton Securities Limited

Houston, Willoughby and Company Limited — Bongard, Leslie & Co. Ltd. — Odlum Brown & T. B. Read Ltd.

Walwyn, Stodgell & Gairdner Ltd. — Mead & Co. Limited — Casgrain & Company Limited

Gendron, Norris, Osler Inc. — Bell, Gouinlock & Company Limited — C. J. Hodgson, Richardson Inc.

Equitable Securities Limited — Tassé & Associés Ltée. — Molson, Rousseau & Co. Limited

Yorkton Securities Inc. — Maison Placements Canada Inc. — Scotia Bond Company Limited

HARRIS BANK.

Consolidated Statement of Condition

ASSETS	June 30, 1976
Cash and Due from Banks	$ 722,988,521
Time Deposits in Other Banks	427,250,043
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased under Agreement to Resell	181,050,000
Investment Securities:	
U.S. Treasury Securities	591,008,034
State and Municipal Securities	419,218,032
Other Securities	6,358,310
Trading Account Securities	175,235,849
Loans, net of Unearned Discount	1,625,777,077
Less: Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	(26,211,991)
Direct Lease Financing	55,260,235
Customers Acceptance Liability	54,424,090
Bank Premises and Equipment	89,559,048
Other Assets	74,819,063
Total Assets	$4,396,736,311
LIABILITIES	
Demand Deposits	$1,232,110,575
Savings Deposits and Certificates	715,712,848
Other Time Deposits	748,178,049
Deposits in Foreign Offices	452,297,265
Total Deposits	$3,148,298,737
Federal Funds Purchased and Other Short Term Borrowings	803,088,153
Acceptances Outstanding	54,424,090
Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses	52,982,685
Mortgage Payable	3,428,271
Other Liabilities	56,547,876
Total Liabilities	$4,118,769,812
EQUITY CAPITAL	
Capital Stock ($16 Par Value) Authorized and Outstanding 3,137,815 shares	$ 50,205,040
Surplus	91,302,760
Surplus Arising from Assumption of Convertible Capital Notes by Parent Company	16,677,100
Undivided Profits	119,781,599
Equity Capital	$ 277,966,499
Total Liabilities and Equity Capital	$4,396,736,311

DIRECTORS

WILLIAM F. MURRAY
Chairman of the Board

STANLEY G. HARRIS, JR.
Vice Chairman of the Board

CHALKLEY J. HAMBLETON
Vice Chairman of the Board

CHARLES M. BLISS
President

BENNETT ARCHAMBAULT
Chairman and President
Stewart-Warner Corporation

JOHN W. BAIRD
President
Baird & Warner, Inc.

JOSEPH A. BURNHAM
President and Chief Executive Officer
Marshall Field & Company

JAMES W. BUTTON
Senior Executive Vice President—Merchandising, and Director
Sears, Roebuck and Co.

O. C. DAVIS
President
Peoples Gas Company

KENT W. DUNCAN
Executive Vice President

SAMUEL S. GREELEY
President and Chief Executive Officer
Masonite Corporation

ROBERT C. GUNNESS
Retired Vice Chairman of the Board
Standard Oil Company (Indiana)

HUNTINGTON HARRIS
Trustee
Estate of Norman W. Harris

DONALD P. KELLY
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Esmark, Inc.

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AMSTED Industries Incorporated

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A. C. Nielsen Company

JAMES E. OLSON
President and Chief Executive Officer
Illinois Bell Telephone Company

GEORGE A. RANNEY
Vice Chairman
Inland Steel Company

THEODORE H. ROBERTS
Executive Vice President

DANIEL C. SEARLE
Chairman of Executive Committee and Chief Executive Officer
G. D. Searle & Co.

MAYNARD P. VENEMA
Director and Past Chairman of the Board
UOP, Inc.

Harris Trust and Savings Bank
Wholly owned subsidiary of HARRIS BANKCORP, Inc.
MAIN BANKING PREMISES: 111 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690
OPERATIONS CENTER AND BANKING FACILITY: 311 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690
INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES: New York; St. Louis; San Francisco
LONDON BRANCH: 48/54 Moorgate, London, EC2P 2DH, England
Johannes G. van Thiel, Senior Vice President
Robert E. Vanden Bosch, Vice President & General Manager
Telephone 01-628-5261; Telex 884932
INTERNATIONAL OFFICES: Mexico City; Nassau; São Paulo; Singapore

Harris Bank International Corporation: 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022
Harriscorp Leasing, Inc.: 111 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690
Wholly owned subsidiaries of HARRIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
ORGANIZED AS N. W. HARRIS & CO. 1882 • MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅝-5⅞	4¼-4½	1½-2	12 -12¼
1 M.	5⅜-5½	4¼-4½	1⅜-1⅝	12⅜-12⅝
3 M.	5⅝-5⅞	4½-4¾	1⅝-1⅞	12⅝-13
6 M.	6⅛-6⅜	4¾-4⅞	2⅜-2⅝	13 -13¼
1 Y.	6⅞-7	5⅛-5⅜	2⅝-2⅞	13⅛-13⅜

Tokyo Exchange

Aug. 2, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	372	Matsu E. Wks.	637
Canon	402	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	139
Dai Nip. Print.	500	Mitsubi Corp.	441
Fuji Bank	358	Mitsui Co.	432
Fuji Photo	556	Mitsukoshi	443
Hitachi	213	Nippon Elec.	188
Honda Motor	695	Sharp	376
C. Itoh	300	Shiseido	1,050
Japan Air L.	1,870	Sony Corp.	2,760
Kansai El. P.	678	Sumitomo Bk.	353
Kao Soap	639	Taisho Marine	288
Kirin Brewery	365	Takeda Chem.	215
Komatsu	417	Teijin	151
Kubota	334	Tokio Marine	568
Matsu Ind.	655	Toray	150
		Toyota Motor	821

NOMURA
Tokyo, Japan
THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD.
Paris
NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
Amsterdam, London
NOMURA EUROPE GmbH
Frankfurt
NOMURA TRAFITEX S.A.
Geneva

ADVERTISEMENT

MAKITA ELECTRIC WORKS, LTD.

(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that the Annual Report (year ended February 20, 1976) of Makita Electric Works. Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. and further at:

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Bank Mees & Hope N.V., Kas-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, July 29th, 1976.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	38.10
Albert Heijn	103.50
Algemenbank	306.00
Amrobank	71.00
A'dam	62.00
Fokker	34.20
Heineken	148.40
H.V.A.	47.80
Holl-Am-H	88.80
Hoogovens	51.30
K.L.M.	119.40
Nit Nieder.	86.40
Pakhoed	112.50
Philips new	29.00
Robeco	196.00
Rolinco	149.20
Royal Dutch	126.10
Unilever	118.80
Van Ommer	229.50
VerMach	150.00

Brussels

Arbed	3,985
Brux-Lamb	1,920
Cock Ougrée	816
Electrobel	5,930
GB-Inno-BM	1,675
Hoboken	3,905
Pétrofina	5,140
Ph Gevaert	1,160
Soc. Générale	2,275
Solvay	2,480
Un. Minière	1,190

Frankfurt

AEG	85.10
BASF	153
Bayer	126.10
Commerzbk	183
Cont.Gummi	90
Daimler	337
Deemag	165.50
DeutBank	286.10
DresdeBk	209.80
Hoechst	140
Gels Aktien	80
Hoesch	55.80
Karlstd	368
Kaufhof	229
KHD	158.50
Lufthansa	97.50
Mannesmann	349.50
Metallgesell	242
Neckermann	92.80
RWE new	154
Schering	340
Siemens	285
Thyssen	127.60
Veba	125.40
Volkswagen	129.50

London

Anglo-Am	2.20
Anglo-Am cp	£21.50
Barclay Bk	2.56
Beecham Gr	3.56
BICC	1.10
Boots	1.16
Bowater	1.18
Brit-Am Tob	2.56
Brit Oxyg	0.60½
Brit Pet	5.75
Burmah	0.41
CadburySc	0.47
Chartered	1.38
Courtaulds	1.21
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	2.06
Decca Rec	2.18
Distillers	0.28½
Dunlop	0.83
E Mustline	2.22
GEC	1.47
FreeStGed	9.25
GKN	3.06
Glaxo Gr	3.70
Gold Fields	1.47
Gt Un St	1.81
Guinness	1.27
Hawker-Sidd	4.10
Hudson Bay	£13⅛
Imp Chem	3.51
Imps	0.73
Mark&Spen	0.99
MetalBox	2.56
Nichols	0.71
Plessey	0.76
Rand Mines	1.43
Rank Org	1.58
Royal Dutch	£36.25
R.T.Z.	2.02
Shell	4.23
Thorn (A)	2.24
Tube Invest	3.12
Union Carb	2.20
Vickers	1.59
War L3½	£25 13/16
West Deep	5.85
West Drief	£15.00
West Hold	£13.00
West Mln	1.85
Woolworth	0.59
ZCI	0.36

Milan

Bastogi	1,136
Erba	2,370
Erc Marelli	470
Fiat	1,755
Finsider	267
Generali	43,750
IFI	2,287
Italgas	696
Italsider	417
LaRinas	63.75
Montedis	490
Olivetti	1,203
Pirelli	1,145
Snia Visco	1,490
Terni	318

Paris

Air Liquide	346
Alimentaire	84.50
BSN	654
Carrefour	1,500
Cim Lafarge	212.50
Citroën	54
Cie Bancaire	260
CFP	112.60
CGE	285.40
CCF	102.50
Ferodo	421
Imétal	117.80
L'Oréal	935
Mach Bull	34.10
Michelin	1,340
Moët-Henn	517
Moulinex	268.10
Paribas	157
PUK	92.50
Penarroya	55.75
Perrier	108.30
Peugeot	274.80
Rh Poulenc	87.80
Sacilor	54.40
St Gobain	115.20
Suez	217
Télémécan	728
Thomson	196
Usinor	60

*Ex-div.

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,370
Buerlhe	1,940
B Boveri	1,700
Ciba Geigy	1,450
Cr Suisse	2,630
Fischer	710
HofRochN	8,775
Nestlé	3,520
Sandoz	5,300
Sté B Suisse	453
Sulzer	2,925
U.B. Suisse	453

Market Summary

NYSE Most Active

Aug. 2, 1976

	Sales	Close	N.C.
NatSemicn	328,000	33⅛	—1
IntTelTel	306,800	30⅞	+1
Chrysler	291,300	22	+ ⅛
Tandy Corp	163,800	32½	+ ½
Dow Ch	162,600	45½	—1½
Donnelley	155,000	21	+ ¼
Transam Cp	153,500	11⅞	+ ¼
Exxon	146,700	53¼	+ ⅛
Mead Corp	142,800	20¼	+ ⅛
Cont Oil	139,500	36⅞	— ⅛
Am Tel&Tel	139,100	57¾	+ ¼
FstChi Cp	126,500	20⅞	— ⅛
Texaco Inc	125,000	27⅛	
AetnaLfeC	119,300	30⅜	+ ⅛
Xerox Cp	104,900	61⅛	+ ⅝

	Today	Prev day
Volume (in millions)	13.87	14.83
Advances	632	770
Declines	702	531
Unchanged	483	518
Total issues	1817	1819
New 1976 highs	46	34
New 1976 lows	22	16

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	985.06	988.97	977.43	982.36	— 2.38
20 Trn	221.01	222.36	219.55	220.69	— 0.85
15 Utl	91.77	92.44	91.39	92.18	+ 0.63
65 Stk	308.26	309.80	306.12	307.82	— 0.45

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	116.53	115.03	115.63	—0.33
60 Utilities	48.02	47.44	47.85	+0.21
Finance	12.00	11.83	11.90	—0.02
Transport	14.84	14.64	14.72	—0.08
500 Stocks	103.98	102.64	103.19	—0.25

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.31	55.09	55.13	—0.13
Industrials	61.51	61.28	61.29	—0.20
Transportation	41.49	41.29	41.30	—0.27
Utilities	36.76	36.64	36.76	+0.13
Finance	54.10	53.96	54.01	—0.07

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
July 30	125,362	248,639	780
July 29	114,732	233,176	1,091
July 28	129,935	258,016	1,659
July 27	138,828	283,261	758
July 26	123,065	292,767	903

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Champ Ho	296,000	4½	— ⅛
Tubos Mex	50,000	3½	— ⅛
Kaiser Ind	40,300	15⅛	
PGE 8.20pf	37,400	22⅛	+ ⅜
Syntex Corp	27,000	28⅞	— ⅜
Pato Gold	25,000	6⅛	+ ⅛
Manhatt Lfe	17,600	4	
Bow Valley	16,800	27¼	+ ⅝
AmSci Eng	16,500	13	+ ½
Dataprod	15,600	13½	+ ⅛

Approx final total 1,800,000
Stock sales year ago 1,371,430

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
103.79	103.28	103.33	—0.34

European Gold Markets

Aug. 2, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	111.50	111.90	—0.60
Zurich	111.875	111.875	—0.625
Paris (12.5 kilo)	115.43	115.43	—0.40

U.S. dollars per ounce.
Indexed value 1,000

Gold Options

(prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.
110	3.25	6.25	7.75
120	0.50	2.00	2.50
125	0.25	1.00	1.75

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 320123 · Telex 27479

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*1.03	*.77
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*1.45	*Unq.
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.39	.30
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	212.00	200.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	210.19	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	36-87	56-57
Lead, spot, lb.	24.50-25	19
Copper elec., lb.	74⅛	63½-65
Tin (Straits), lb.	4.2354	3.31
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.37	.39-.39½
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.425	5.16
Gold N.Y., oz.	112.20	166.75
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	822.60	785.10

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Aug. 2, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	11.70	11.92	11.70	11.80	12.05
Oct	12.20	12.33	12.08	12.09	12.40

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices Aug. 2, 1976

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
AFA PrS	5½	6¼
AID Inc	6¾	7½
AVM Cp	7⅛	7⅝
Addisn W	6⅞	7⅝
Adv Ros	2	2¼
Alberts	6½	7¼
Alico Inc	11	11½
Allers Ph	23¼	24
Allyn Bac	6⅝	7⅛
AEI Lab	1⅛	1½
Am Exp	38¾	39¾
Am Finl	9⅞	10¼
Am Furn	2⅞	3⅛
Am Greet	9¾	10⅛
A Micro	10⅜	10⅞
Am Telev	20	20¾
Am Weld	10½	11½
Amtr Dv	⅞	1⅛
Anadite	5⅞	6¼
Anheus B	28¾	29¼
Ard May	2¼	2½
ArkWIG	20	20½
AsCC Bot	14½	15¼
AllGas Lt	13⅛	13½
Baird At	3⅛	3⅞
Bang Hy	12½	13
Bkam Rlt	6⅛	6⅞
Bassett F	19¾	20½
Bayfs Mk	8⅛	8⅝
Beeline F	5⅛	5⅞
Betz Lab	35¼	36
Bibb Co	7½	8¼
Bird Son	32	34
Birtchr	1¼	1⅝
Bick Hills	18¼	18¾
Bonze Inf	3½	3¾
Braden	7⅛	7½
Brinks	8	8½
Brks Sca	15½	16¼
Brwning	3⅝	4⅛
Buckb M	4⅞	5⅝
Buckeye	8¼	8¾
Burn Sim	3⅞	4⅝
CalWSv	29	30½
Campl Ch	3	3⅜
Canrad H	1⅛	2⅛
Cap Swst	4	4⅞
Capln Air	2¼	2⅛
Cap Tec	2¼	3¼
Care Cp	3	3½
CenVt PS	13⅝	14
Chm Lea	10½	11½
Chesa Ut	10	11
Chi Bridg	69½	71½
Chltn Cp	6	6⅝
ChrisSe	119	123
Circle F	3¾	4½
CitznUt A	32⅞	33⅞
CitznUt B	31¾	32¼
Clark Mf	31¾	32¾
Clow Cp	7	7½
Colu Vent	½	1¼
Com Clr	11½	12¼
Coml Sh	21	22½
Comw Pa	28¼	28¾
Ccn Pap	28¼	29½
Craw Co	9	9¾
Cross Co	15	15¾
Cullr Fed	2¼	3
Danly M	5¾	6¼
Data Dgn	4⅝	5
Data 100	8¼	8¾
Dayt Inc	30	31
Decor In	2⅛	2⅝
DeKlb Ag	32	33
Delhi Oil	4½	4⅞
DeLux C	25	25¾
Det CanT	12½	13½
Det InfBr	28	29
Dewey El	1⅛	1⅝
Diam Cry	15¼	16
Dixn Cru	17¾	18½
Docutel	6⅞	7¼
Dollar G	8⅝	9
Dorch G	9½	9¾
Dovle DB	12¼	12¾
Dunkin D	⅝	6
Duriron	29	30
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	24	24½
ElPas El	10¾	11⅛
Elba Syst	2¼	2¾
Elder Be	7¼	8
Elec Nucl	6½	7¼
Elec Mod	1¾	2⅛
Energy C	19¾	20½
Entwistl	4	4¼
Equty Oil	23⅞	24⅛
Ethan Al	21	21¾
Fab Tek	⅞	1¼
FidUn Lf	20⅞	21⅜
Fingrhf	5	5⅜
1stBk Sy	45¼	46
Fst Bost	17¾	18½
1stEmp S	6¼	7
1stWn F	1⅝	1⅞
Ficknagr	11¾	12¼
Fla WatU	½	⅞
Forest O	17¼	17⅝
Frmigil	½	1
Folomat	13½	13⅞
Frkln Cp	4⅞	5¼
Frnkln El	10⅝	10⅞
Frnd Ice	17¾	18½
Gen RlEs	3¼	4½
G Reinsu	188	192
Gov EFin	9½	10¼
Graph Cn	16	16¾
Green Mt	10¼	10¾
Grey Adv	11¼	11¾
Gulf Intst	15⅝	16
Gyrodn	2½	3¼
Harper R	8½	9
Hartf NC	12	12¾
Henred F	19	19¾
Holobm	1⅞	2¼
Hoover	13⅛	13⅝
Horiz Res	1¾	2¼
Huds Pap	28	29
Hyatt Cp	5⅞	6½
Hyatt Int	4¾	5¼
Ind Nuclr	3¾	4⅛
Infra Ind	1¼	1¾
Intel Cp	61½	63
Interc En	7¾	8¾
Intrmk In	2⅞	3⅝
Intrmt G	13	13½
InBk Wsh	3⅛	3½
IaSou Ut	23¾	24¼
Jamsby	13	13¾
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1⅛
Joslyn M	15	15¾
Kaisr Stl	42	43
KaisStl pf	17¾	18¼
Kalvar	2⅛	2½
Kaman A	23½	24¼
Kampg A	7½	8
Kate Gre	⅜	¾
Kaysam	3⅛	3⅝
Kear Tr	6¾	7⅛
Kelly Svc	17	17¾
Keuff Ess	13	14
Keye Fib	15¼	15⅞
Key CusF	6⅞	7⅜
King Int	1⅛	1½
Knap Vog	15½	16½
Lance In	20	20½
Land Res	1½	1⅞
Lane Co	22¾	23¾
Lin Bcast	16½	17
Log Etrn	3¼	4
Madisn G	13⅝	14⅛
Mai Rlty	⅞	15-16
Malikrt	40½	41½
Manor C	3¾	4½
Maui LP	10½	11
McCor	38¼	39
McQuay	20¾	21
Measur	13¼	13¾
Medtrn	28½	29½
Merid In	1½	2
Mdlsx W	14½	15
Midld Ca	3	3⅝
Midl Bks	18¾	19¼
Midw Gt	14½	15½
Millipr	27½	29
Miner In	1⅞	1⅞
Minn Gas	20	20½
MissVl G	13	13¾
MrsS Pie	21½	22½
Monf Col	4⅝	5
Moore S	14½	15½
Moore P	7¾	8¼
Morg Res	1½	2
Mosiek	21	21⅝
Motch M	4⅛	5½
Mot Club	2⅞	2⅞
Mueller	14	15
Narag Cp	7½	8⅛
Nat G&O	10¼	11
Nat Lib	4⅛	5¼
N SecRsh	4⅝	4⅞
Natnw Rl	4¼	5⅛
NJNat G	13½	14
Nielsn A	19⅞	20⅛
Nielsn B	20	20½
NoCar Gs	11½	11⅞
NoEOl un	28	28¾
Nortrp Ki	7⅞	8⅛
NW NatG	8⅞	9¼
NW PuSv	17¾	17⅞
Noxel Cp	15⅝	16⅛
Ogilvy M	25	25¾
Ohio Ferr	20½	21½
Ormont	9⅝	10
Otter TP	18½	19
Over NA	4¼	5
Pabst Br	25⅛	25⅝
PacGa R	25	25¾
Pakco	¾	1½
Parks H	3⅛	3⅞
Pauley P	6½	7¼
Peerl Mf	15¼	16¼
Pa Enter	15¼	15¾
PnzlOff B	14½	14¾
Pepsi BW	10⅝	10⅞
Petrsn H	11½	12½
Petrolit	69½	71
Pettibon	23	24
Piedmt A	4⅞	5⅜
Pinkrtn	35½	36⅛
Pion HiB	17⅝	17⅞
Plstiln	2½	3½
Possis Cp	1½	1¾
Progrp	2	2⅜
PubS NC	10⅞	11¼
P Bennet	16¾	17½
PutD Cap	6⅛	6⅞
Qual Inns	2⅛	3
Ragen Pr	1⅛	2⅛
Rabail C	5⅞	5⅞
Raych Cp	133	138
Raymnd	13¼	14¼
Recog Eq	8⅝	9
Road Ex	46¼	47
Robin M	16½	17¼
Roselon	4⅛	4⅝
Rouse	4½	4¾
Rus Stov	14¼	15½
Sadlier	2¼	2⅞
Scan Dat	2¼	2½
Scripps H	28	30
Sels Delt	1⅞	2¼
Seneca F	2¾	3¼
Seven U	38	38¾
Shaw Co	22	23
Snap Tls	34½	35½
SolidSt Sc	9¼	10¼
S CalWat	12½	13¼
SwGs Co	10½	10⅞
SwEl Sv	15	15¾
Standyn	17⅞	18¼
Std Regis	15½	16½
Stan HPd	16½	17¼
Sterlg Str	5	5½
Strawb Cl	27	28¼
Super El	5⅞	6¼
TIME DC	4⅞	4⅞
Tampax	33¼	34¼
Taylr Wi	13½	14
Tech Pub	11½	12½
Tecum P	43	45
Tennant	29½	31½
Tifny Co	8¾	9½
ToscoCp	5	5¼
Transo O	11¼	12¼
Trico Pd	30½	31½
Trits OG	2⅝	2¾
Tymshr	25⅞	26⅛
Tyson F	17	17½
Un McGil	11	12
US Bnknt	7⅛	8⅛
US Surg	10½	11
US TrkLn	14	14½
UVa Bks	16½	16⅝
UpPen P	17¾	18½
Valley Gs	9	10
VanD Air	9	9⅞
Vance S	4¼	4⅞
Velcro	7⅛	7½
Ventron	41¼	42¼
VaN Bnk	17⅞	18¾
Wads Pu	8⅞	8⅞
Wsh NG	17⅞	12⅞
Webb Re	7½	8¼
Weco Dvl	2⅛	2 15-16
Weight W	6¾	6⅞
Weldtrn	1⅛	2½
Welng M	7⅝	7⅞
Well Gar	4½	5¼
Welsbch	3½	4¼
Wstn Mtg	1	1½
Westmd	55½	56¼
Wdwrd L	25	25½
Wright W	3⅞	4¼
ZionUt B	22¼	23¼

U.S. Commodity Prices

Mar	13.20	13.23	12.97	12.97	13.25
May	13.15	13.24	13.07	13.07	13.34
Jul	13.20	13.31	13.05	13.10	13.40
Sep	13.23	13.33	13.12	13.14	13.40
Oct	13.25	13.34	13.12	13.12	13.35

Sales: 3,720.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Sep	89.25	89.25	86.25	87.60S	90.25
Dec	84.25	86.10	84.25	85.25S	87.25
Mar	82.25	82.90	82.10	82.50S	84.25
May	79.60	80.25	79.60	80.00S	81.25
Jul	78.00	78.00	77.25	77.45S	78.75
Sep	75.20	75.20	74.61	74.80S	76.00
Dec	72.25	72.30	71.80	71.80S	73.25

Sales: 1,269.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
No trades.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Aug	72.00	72.00	72.00	71.30S	73.90
Sep	73.90	74.00	71.60	71.70S	74.50
Oct	74.50	74.50	74.20	72.30S	75.10
Dec	75.70	76.00	73.50	73.60S	76.30
Jan	76.10	76.50	74.00	74.10S	76.90
Mar	77.50	77.70	75.30	75.30S	78.10
May	78.60	78.60	77.00	76.30S	79.10
Jul	79.40	79.40	77.30	77.10S	79.90
Sep	79.40	79.40	79.40	77.90S	80.70

Sales estimated: 6,530.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	5.12	5.13	5.07	5.08	5.18
Mar	6.20	6.22	6.10	6.10	6.22

Apr	7.19	7.20	7.05	7.05	7.16
May	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.05

Sales: 369.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Aug	433.00	433.00	433.00	431.20S	448.60
Sep	446.80	448.30	431.20	433.70S	451.20
Dec	452.50	454.30	437.30	439.50S	457.30
Jan	454.50	456.50	436.60	441.70S	459.60
Mar	459.50	462.00	444.50	446.50S	464.50
May	465.20	466.50	449.50	451.50S	469.50
Jul	469.50	469.50	454.50	456.50S	474.50
Sep	474.00	474.60	459.60	461.60S	479.60
Dec	483.00	483.00	467.60	469.60S	—

Sales estimated: 8,732.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Sep	53.15	53.60	53.15	53.60	B53.50
Nov	54.60	54.60	54.40	B54.50	B54.80
Jan	55.60	55.95	55.50	B55.70	55.55
Mar	56.50	57.00	56.50	B56.70	B56.55
May	57.50	57.60	57.50	B57.90	58.80
Jul	59.00	59.00	58.90	B58.85	B58.90

Sales: 125.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Oct	72.80	74.00	73.00	A73.00	74.00
Dec	72.80	72.90	72.47	72.47	74.27
Mar	73.50	73.50	73.10	A73.10	75.10
May	73.50	73.50	73.30	A73.30	75.30
Jul	72.75	72.95	72.19	A72.10	74.18
Oct	66.00	68.60	66.80	B67.25	68.40
Dec	65.10	65.10	64.40	64.75	65.40

Sales: 2,550.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Aug	111.20	111.60	111.10	111.40S	112.10
Oct	112.20	112.30	111.90	112.30S	113.10
Dec	113.70	113.90	113.10	113.30S	114.20
Feb	114.80	115.00	114.40	114.60S	115.50
Apr	116.40	116.40	115.80	115.90S	116.90
Jun	117.40	117.40	117.20	117.30S	118.30
Aug	119.00	119.00	119.00	118.70S	119.80
Oct	120.50	120.50	120.40	120.20S	121.30

Sales: 606.
S—Settling.
A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Aug. 2, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

Sep	3.38	3.39½	3.27	3.28½	3.41½
Dec	3.55	3.55	3.42½	3.56	3.56
Mar	3.65½	3.66	3.54	3.56	3.67
May	3.71	3.71	3.59½	3.60	3.7
Jul	3.74½	3.74½	3.64½	3.64½	3.76½

CORN (5,000 bu)

Sep	2.80	2.80	2.75	2.75	2.80
Dec	2.67	2.67¾	2.64	2.64¼	2.67¾
Mar	2.75½	2.76¾	2.73	2.73¼	2.76½
May	2.81½	2.81¾	2.78	2.78	2.81
Jul	2.86½	2.86½	2.83	2.83¼	2.86½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Aug	6.02	6.09	5.85½	5.85½	6.05
Sep	6.04	6.14	5.88½	5.88½	6.09
Nov	6.18	6.25	6.00	6.00	6.16
Jan	6.30	6.32	6.07	6.07	6.27
Mar	6.24	6.39	6.13½	6.13½	6.33½
May	6.33	6.41	6.18	6.18	6.38
Jul	6.34	6.42	6.20½	6.20½	6.41

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Aug	18.90	19.25	18.60	18.90	19.00
Oct	19.15	19.50	18.85	19.20	19.25
Dec	19.35	19.80	19.02	19.40	19.40
Jan	19.50	19.90	19.15	19.45	19.60
Mar	19.65	20.00	19.25	19.55	19.70
May	19.70	20.10	19.35	19.60	19.70
Jul	19.90	20.00	19.40	19.75	19.80

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Aug	172.00	174.50	163.00	163.80	174.00
Sep	176.50	177.00	166.50	166.50	177.00
Oct	178.00	179.50	168.50	169.00	179.00
Dec	180.50	182.00	171.50	172.50	182.00
Jan	181.50	184.00	173.50	174.50	184.00
Mar	184.00	186.00	176.00	176.00	185.50
May	185.50	186.00	178.00	178.00	188.00
Jul	186.00	188.00	180.00	180.50	190.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Aug	443.00	444.00	427.00	431.50	445.00
Sep	447.50	447.50	430.00	433.00	449.00
Oct	447.50	449.50	432.00	435.00	451.50
Dec	451.50	455.00	437.00	439.50	456.00
Feb	455.50	459.50	441.50	442.50	459.50
Apr	461.50	463.50	447.50	448.50	466.00

Jun	466.00	467.50	453.00	45…
Aug	471.00	472.00	458.00	45…
Oct	477.50	477.50	463.00	46…
Dec	484.00	484.00	470.00	47…

July 30, 1976

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

Aug	38.50	38.50	37.87
Oct	41.25	41.50	41.05
Dec	43.50	43.50	42.80
Feb	43.75	43.77	43.22
Apr	44.45	44.55	44.27
Jun	45.80	45.85	45.35
Aug	—	—	—

Sales: Aug 3564; Oct 3088; Feb 768; April 63; June 42; Aug … Open interest: Aug 9672; Oct … 6541; Feb 3590; April 871; June 66.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Aug	43.40	43.70	43.05
Oct	38.30	39.07	37.95
Dec	38.30	38.85	37.70
Feb	38.15	38.60	37.80
Apr	36.90	37.70	36.90
Jun	39.10	39.82	39.10
Jul	39.25	39.90	39.25
Aug	37.90	38.15	37.90

Sales: Aug 1135; Oct 1466; Feb 136; April 34; June 16; Ju… 5.
Open interest: Aug 2706; Oct 1655; Feb 718; April 539; June 132; Aug 32.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Aug	62.00	62.00	61.50
Sep	61.00	61.00	59.50
Oct	58.25	58.95	58.00
Nov	60.40	60.85	b60.85
Dec	61.90	61.90	61.35
Feb	—	58.75	—

Sales: Aug 107; Sep 314; Oct … Dec 91; Feb 0.
Open interest: Jul 0; Aug 1668; Oct 182; Nov 629; Dec 997.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Aug	65.05	65.90	64.52
Feb	57.80	58.75	56.80
Mar	57.70	58.55	56.50
May	57.90	59.15	57.40
Jul	57.80	59.15b	57.60a
Aug			

Sales: Aug 3349; Feb 2630; May 48; July 3; Aug 0.
Open interest: July 3; Aug 2881; March 1080; May 367; Ju… 6.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

London Commodities

Aug. 2, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Oct	172	167	168.50-168.75	170.25-170.50
Dec	179.50	175	176.25-176.50	178.25-178.40
Mar	186	180.50	182.30-182.50	184 -184.25
May	187	184.50	184.75-185	186.50-186.75
Aug	186.60	186.50	187.50-188	188.50-189
Oct	188.50	186.50	188 -188.25	188.50-189
Dec	188		187.50-189	188.45-190
Lots: 2,604.				
COCOA				
Sep	1182	1147	1154 -1168	1185 -1186
Dec	1142	1120	1016 -1118	1045½-1046
Mar	1191	1083	1088 -1089	1113 -1114
May	1081	1060	1068 -1069	1087 -1088
Jul	1060	1045	1042 -1043	1066 -1068
Sep	1040½	1010¼	1015 -1016	1043 -1044
Dec	1020	985	980 - 985	— —
Lots: 2,969.				
COFFEE				
Sep	1450	1390	1448 -1450	1436 -1438
Nov	1438	1375	1439 -1442	1422 -1424
Jan	1435	1375	1432 -1435	1408 1410
Mar	1420	1360	1427 -1430	1400 -1404
May	1430	1368	1430 -1435	1404 -1405
Jul	1385	1380	1430 -1435	1406 -1410
Sep	No trade		1420 -1440	— —
Lots: 2,453.				

Currency Rates

August 2, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss
Amsterdam	2.6890	4.8130	106.23*	54.8050*	32.25y	—	6.8770*	108.8…
Brussels (c)	39.165	70.0175	15.4560	7.9710	4.8955*	14.5470	—	15.83…
Frankfurt	2.5376	4.5371	—	51.68	3.040x	94.30	6.4725	103.…
London (z)	1.7884	—	4.5355	8.7230	1,492	4.8215	69.555	4.42…
Milan	834.90	1494.00	329.69	170.08	—	310.53	21.21	327.…
Paris	4.9090	8.7775	184.040*	—	5.88875x	182.875*	12.5700*	198.8…
Zurich	2.4755	4.4261	97.61*	50.41*	0.2965*	91.91*	6.31*	—

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.10075; Escudo …; Israeli £: 6.12; Peseta: 68.45; Schilling: 18.015; Sw. krona: 4.4235; Ye… Belgian financial franc: 40.46; Canadian $: 0.9750; Hong Kong $: 4.9…

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units … (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

London Metals Market

Aug. 2, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	904 - 905	922 - 922.50
3 months	933 - 938	954.50- 956
Cathodes: spot	894.50- 895.50	911 - 913
3 months	926.50- 927.50	944 - 945
Tin: spot	4,690 -4,700	4,780 -4,790
3 months	4,770 -4,780	4,860 -4,865
Lead: spot	276 - 277	286 - 288
3 months	288 - 289	296.50- 297.50
Zinc: spot	415.50- 416.50	431.50- 432
3 months	432 - 433	448.25- 448.50
Silver: spot	246.30- 246.80	254.50- 255
3 months	254.50- 254.60	262.60- 262.80

Paris Commodities

Aug. 2, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Oct	1,665	1,655	1,650-1,660	—28
Nov			1,645-1,670	—25
Dec	1,675	1,660	1,655-1,665	—34
Jan			1,660-1,675	—25
Mar	1,795	1,750	1,755-1,758	—23
May			1,755-1,765	—30
Jul			1,760-1,770	U.C.
Aug			1,760-1,775	U.C.
Lots: 101.				
COCOA				
Sep	1,060	1,045	1,035-1,050	—30
Dec	984	963	965- 966	—25
Mar	953	950	950- 955	—25
May			— - 950	— 5
Jul			— - 945	—10
Sep			— - 940	—15
Lots: 40.				

International Bonds Traded in Eu…

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	103	104
Ashland 8-87	96¼	97¼
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	101¾	102¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	96	97
Bell Cdna 8¾-86	101¼	102
BFCE 8¾-83	99¾	100½
B.N.P. 9½-81	104	105
Bras Can 9¾-82	101¾	102½
British Gas 9-81	99¾	100¾
Broken Hill 10-90	103½	104½
Broken Hill 9½-81	103¾	104¾
Carrier 8-87	94	95
Charbogas 8¾-81	99½	100½
CNE 9¼-85	100½	101½
CN Rhône 10-80/8	104¼	105¼
Cons Food 7½-91	91	92
Conoco 8-86	98¾	99¾
Cont Tel 8¼-86	99¾	100¾
Cut Ham 8-87	96	97
Denmark 7½-90	85½	86½
Dow Corn 8½-86	102	103
Dupont 7½-78	102	103
EEC 8¼-82	97⅛	97⅞
ECS 8¾-81	100¾	101¾
ECS 9¼-86	100½	101½
EIB 9½-85	102½	103½
Erap 9¾-85	102¼	103¼
Esso 7½-78	101	102
Esso 8-86 Nov	100½	101½
Eurofima 8½-83	100	101
First Chic 7-80	97½	98½
Gen Mot 8¼-86	105	107
Gould 9¾-83	103¼	104¼
Gulf Westn 9¼-82	102½	103½
Haas 8¾-86	101	102
Home Oil 9½-86	101½	102½
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	101¼	102¼
Intl Util 8¼-82	98	99
ISE Canada 9-82	102½	103½
Manitoba 8¾-83	101¼	102¼
Michelin 9¼-86	100½	101½
Modo 9½-83	102	103
Montreal 9¾-81	103¼	104¼
Montreal 9¼-83	101	102
Motorola 8-87	98	99
Nac Financ 10-81	102½	103½
NatWest 9-86	99¼	100
New Brunsw 9-83	101¾	102¾
N Zealand 9¼-82	103¼	104¼
N Zealand 8½-83	101	101¾
NrgKomBk 7½-87	89½	90½
Norpipes 9¼-86	101	102
NorskHyd 9¾-85	104½	105½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	99¾	100¾
Norway 9-80	102¾	103¾
Norway 8½-81	100½	101½
Occidental 9¾-83	100½	101½
Ontario H 8¾-86	102¾	103¾
Oslo 9-88	100½	101½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102	103
Pac Light 9¼-81	103¾	104¾
Pennwlt 8-87	96¼	97¼
QuebProv 8½-81	101	102
QuebProv 9-83	100½	101½
QuebProv 7½-88	91½	92½
Ralston 7½-87	94½	95½
ReadBates 9½-87	100¾	101¾
Sandvik 9½-86	100¾	101¾
S.A.S. 8-85	93	94
Seagram 9-83	102¼	103¼
SFE 9-83	100½	101½
Shell 8-86	100¼	101¼
Shell 7½-87	96	97
SNCF 9¼-81	104	105
St Ind 8½-80	103½	104½
St Ind 8½-88	103	104
S Handels 9¼-86	101¼	102¼
Tenneco 7½-79	100½	101½
Tenneco 7¾-87	93½	94½
Textron 7¾-87	93	94
Transocean 8-86	100	101
Transocean 7½-87	96¾	97¾
Union Oil 7-79	100½	101½
Union Oil 7½-87	94	95
Utah 8-87	97	98
Volvo 9½-85	103	104

BroadHale 4¾-87
Carnation 4-88
Chevron 5-88
Chrysler 4¾-88
Chrysler 5-88
Cont Tel 5½-88
Cumm In 6¼-88
Dart Ind 4¾-87
EastKodak 4½-88
Econ Lab 4¾-87
Firestone 5-88
Ford 6-86
Ford 5-88
Gen Elec 4¼-87
Gen Food 4¾-82
Gillette 4¾-82
Gillette 4¾-87
Gould 5-87
Gulf West 5-88
Honeywell 6-86
I.S.E. 6¼-89
ITT 4¾-87
Komatsu 7¼-90
Matsushita 6¾-90
Mitsui 7¼-90
McDerm 4¾-87
Morgan JP 4¼-87
Nabisco 5¼-88
Owens Ill 4½-87
Penney JC 4½-87
Phil Lamb 4¾-83
R.C.A. 5-88
Revlon 4¾-83
Revlon 4¾-87
Sperry 4¼-88
Squibb Intl 4¾-87
Texaco 4½-88
UnCarb 4¾-82
WarnLam 4½-87
WarnLam 4¼-88
Xerox 5-88

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	81	83
Ashland 5-88	82	84
Beatrice 6¼-91	112	114
Beatrice 4½-92	96½	98½
Borden 6¾-91	108½	110½
Borden 5-92	97½	99½

Bondtrade-…
(Basis Dec. 31, 1…)

	Med.
Yesterday	100.80
Previous	100.78

TO THE HOLDERS OF

INSILCO OVERSEAS CAPITAL CORPORATION N.V.

Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Fiscal Agent, has determined the rate of interest payable with respect to Coupon No. 13 on Monday, January 31, 1977 to be seven and one-half per cent (7½%) per annum.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company
OF NEW YORK, *Fiscal Agent*

DATED: August 2, 1976

All these Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$30,000,000

Santa Fe International Finance Corporation

9½% Guaranteed Bonds Due 1986

Unconditionally guaranteed as to payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest by

Santa Fe International Corporation

sf

Dean Witter International, Inc.
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

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Andresens Bank A/S · Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc. · Bache Halsey Stuart Inc. · Julius Baer International Limited · Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo Lugano · Banco di Roma · Bank of America International · The Bank of Bermuda, Ltd. · Bank Max Fischer E.C.V.
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited · Bank Mees & Hope NV · The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V. · Bankers Trust International Limited
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Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A. · Banque Populaire Suisse SA Luxembourg · Banque Rothschild · Banque de l'Union Européenne · Banque Worms
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Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale · White, Weld & Co. Incorporated · Wobaco Investments Limited · Wood Gundy Limited · Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

(Continued from Page 7)

American Broadcasting Co.

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	315.9	257.3
Profits	20.7	13.62
Per Share	1.18	0.79
Six Months		
Revenue	629.6	508.2
Profits	30.41	20.7
Per Share	1.74	1.20

Boeing

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenues	1,166.0	1,040.0
Profits	27.05	19.95
Per Share	1.27	0.94
First Half		
Revenues	1,907.0	1,860.0
Profits	42.65	38.44
Per Share	2.01	1.81

Chromalloy American

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	224.7	193.4
Profits	7.51	5.6•
Per Share	0.66	0.49
Share dil.	0.59	0.46
Six Months		
Revenue	423.0	376.5
Profits	13.6	10.12•
Per Share	1.19	0.87
Share dil.	1.08	0.83

•1975 net restated for change in accounting for foreign currency translations.

C.I.T. Financial Corp.

Second Quarter	1976*	1975
Profits	24.4	19.5
Per Share	1.16	0.93
Share dil.	1.13	0.90
Six Months		
Profits	50.1	40.01
Per Share	2.39	1.91
Share dil.	2.33	1.86

*1976 net adjusted for foreign exchange transactions.

General Public Utilities

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	256.7	215.6
Profits	16.8	18.7
Per Share	0.31	0.38
Six Months		
Revenue	535.8	459.0
Profits	47.98	50.2
Per Share	0.88	1.03

NL Industries

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	335.6	324.14
Profits	16.64	11.61
Per Share	0.69	0.48
Six Months		
Revenue	640.3	621.1
Profits	28.72	24.8
Per Share	1.19	1.03

Raymond International

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	62.9	68.0
Profits	2.65	2.1
Per Share	0.95	0.75
Six Months		
Revenue	134.8	134.6
Profits	5.2	3.74
Per Share	1.84	1.35

St. Paul Cos.

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	313.2	257.1
Profits	22.71	9.9
Per Share	1.08	0.48
Six Months		
Revenue	606.4	505.5
Profits	33.8	20.1
Per Share	1.61	0.96

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	93.90	94.30	105.60	93.90
Brussels	116.30	116.27	133.02	116.26
Frankfurt	142.31	143.59	159.66	141.48
London 30	387.10	365.90	420.80	364.70
London 500	161.07	161.96	183.00	161.07
Milan	83.51	84.41	91.17	72.33
Paris	90.90	90.70	112.10	88.60
Sydney	N.A.	506.61	506.81	444.73
Tokyo (n)	347.71	348.34	357.90	326.68
Tokyo (o)	4640.89	4655.78	4865.65	4403.06
Zurich	297.70	296.80	304.00	282.50

(n) New. (o) Old.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 46

Alpha Pind	IntT&T pfJ	OhPow 14pf
AmesDep St	IntT&T pfK	PaPL 9.24pf
CIT 5.50pfC	IntT&T pfN	Peoples Drg
Cabot Corp	Iowa PSvc	PepsiCo
Chromal pf	Kawec Berl	PetInc 2dpf
Chrysler	LehPrt Cem	RepFin Svc
Dexter Cp	LeviStr n	Stude Worth
DowJones	Linc Nat	StuWor pfA
EatonCp pf	McGraw Ed	StuWor pfB
EatonCp pf	Nabisco	SunComp
Guardian In	NatCityLin	Sutro Mtg
Harris Bnkp	NatFuelGs	TexGasT pf
Houston LP	Nicor Inc	Travelers
INA Corp	NicorInc pf	Travelers pf
Inmont Cp	OKC Corp	US FidelGty
IntTelTel		

NEW LOWS— 22

ASA Ltd	FederDStr	Penney JC
Amtel Inc	GeorPac wi	Pope Talb
Assd DGds	Ginos Inc	Purlin Fash
BankAmer	Hesston Cp	Rosario Res
Bausch Lb	May DStr	SwstBnksh
Bendix	McLean n	Texfi Ind
Disney W	Nat Semicn	VFCorp
Esmark		

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices Aug. 2, 1976

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless makred $.

			High	Low	Close	Ch
100	Asbestos	$	30	30	30	+ ¼
1226	Bank Mont	$	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
300	Basic Res	$	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
105	Canron	$	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ½
255	Dom Bridge	$	38½	38½	38½	+ ¼
590	Imasco	$	23¼	23¼	23¼	
500	Laur Fin	$	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
1301	Royal Bank	$	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
350	Zellers		385	385	385	—5

Total sales 101,730 shares.

Polaroid Sues to Block Kodak Sales in Britain

LONDON, August 2 (Reuters). —Polaroid is seeking an injunction banning the sale of Kodak instant cameras and film in Britain because of a patents dispute.

Polaroid claims 10 of its patents have been infringed by Kodak, which recently introduced its new instant cameras and film in the United States and intends to market them in Britain next year. Polaroid filed a similar suit in the United States on April 26.

The International Herald Tribune also delivers the decision-makers in the Middle East.

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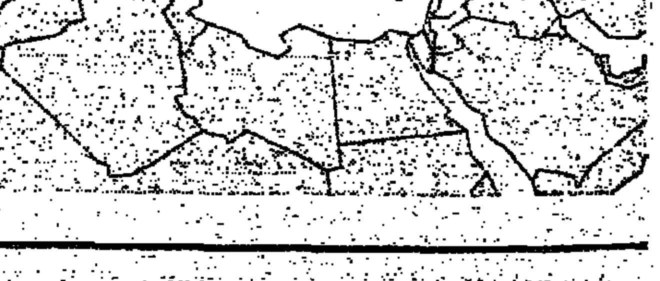
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International Herald Tribune.
Seen by the right people in important places.



هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 2

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
RCp .30	7	2	10¾	10¾	10¾+ ¼
PRO .50e	6	1	10¾	10¾	10¾+ ¼
l Inc		1	15-16	15-16	15-16
rXCp .12e	14	5	12	12	12 — ¼
tion .20e	6	1	6½	6½	6½— ⅛
oBeOil .16	17	11	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜
gis Corp	7	33	1¼	1¼	1¼+ ⅛
roFlo .15c	3	2	5¾	5¾	5¾
ronca Inc		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
lerSix .20	5	11	5	5	5 + ⅛
ken Ind	8	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+ ⅛
an Wood		5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
aska Airl	3	8	5½	5⅜	5⅜— ⅛
leghy-Airl		49	6⅝	6	6⅝
legApIC 3		5	24½	24	24 — ½
idArt Ind		11	1	15-16	15-16
oha Ind	11	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+ ⅛
amII .10e	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛
ee Corp	14	30	1¼	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛
ccCp wt		2	⅞	⅞	⅞—1-16
erFds .50	15	11	9	8¾	8¾
coa pf3.75		z50	46¼	46¼	46¼+ ¼
AAX wt		13	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞— 1
nBltrl .50	6	1	8	8	8 — ¼
1BusP .26	10	3	7	7	7 — ⅛
ontrol .44	11	1	6	6	6
nInl Pict	3	2	4⅝	4½	4½
prael .11r	5	32	3¾	3½	3½+ ⅛
MaizeA .48	4	22	11⅛	11	11¼+ ⅛
MaizeB .49	4	7	11⅞	11	11 — ⅜
MI 2.70e	5	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞+ ⅞
nMol Inns		21	4⅞	4	4 — ⅛
atEq .11t	5	11	6	5⅞	5⅞
nSciE .04e	19	159	13⅛	12½	13 + ½
nUtiS .65e		22	10	9⅞	9⅞— ⅛
MIC Corp	7	6	13	13	13
dreR .07t	11	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
gloC .32e	7	2	2½	2½	2½+ ⅛
iken .10	8	12	6⅞	6¾	6¾— ⅛
thony .19t	6	1	7¾	7¾	7¾— ⅛
izCL .30e	26	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
minCp .12	3	18	7¾	7⅝	7¾+ ⅛
row Elect	7	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝
undel		45	6	5⅞	5⅞+ ⅛
amera .25	8	16	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
hIOC .20a	8	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞— ⅛
trex Inc	11	10	3½	3½	3½— ⅛
alanta	3	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
Richf wt		10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+ ⅛
ICMB n	9	23	4½	4⅜	4⅜— ⅛
lasCp. wt		68	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
gatInc .15	22	4	17¾	17½	17¾
stral Oil	13	14	13	12⅞	12⅞— ⅛
toTen .70r	8	22	4⅞	4¾	4¾— ⅛
tmat Rad	9	16	8⅛	8	8 — ⅛
VEMC .16	6	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛
ondal 1.20	8	1	19½	19½	19½+ ⅛
din Cp	7	79	4½	4⅜	4⅜+ ⅛

B

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
TU Eng		28	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
kerM .15t	9	1	4¼	4¼	4¼— ⅛
ldorEl .20	6	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛— ⅛
ldwS .32a		7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+ ⅛
nFd 1.15e		4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
instrCll Lt	6	35	8¾	8⅝	8¾— ½
nnar .86	5	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
rnes Eng		2	3	3	3
rnwl .05e	24	1	7¾	7¾	7¾— ⅛
rryR .03e	7	6	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+ ⅛
rryWr .44	6	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
rthSp .20	9	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾
ruch Fost	9	12	1½	1½	1½
rwick ET		3	2⅛	2	2⅛
llind .08A	7	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
sctR .86t	8	3	2½	2½	2½
nStMg wt		1	⅞	⅞	⅞
nrus Crp	5	3	4¼	4¼	4¼— ⅛
rg Bruns	12	19	9⅛	9	9 — ⅛
gB pf 1.15		1	16½	16½	16½— ⅛
rnzOma		10	2¼	2¼	2¼
rtee .14	7	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
verly Ent	20	11	2	2	2 — ⅛
cPen .36	11	26	13¼	13	13 — ⅛
oDad .30e	7	2	7½	7½	7½+ ⅛
gVSup .21e	4	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝
nnySm .72	7	54	16¾	15⅞	16¼+ 1⅛
ount wt		5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
dinAp .40	8	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜— ⅛
nVall .10	131	137	27½	26½	27½+ 1⅛
wne .24	6	21	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+ ⅛
adldN .20	10	23	10½	10¼	10⅜+ ⅛
ench .20	5		4⅞	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛
anifAr wt		7	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞— ⅛
ascanA	1	3 15	10½	10½	10½
aunEn .80	5	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
ewerC .80	15	5	13⅝	13⅝	13½
oDart Ind	5	17	3	3	3 + ⅛
ooksP .28	4	4	9	9	9
ownCo wt		16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
mFB .52a	9	5	11½	11½	11½
wnF pf.40		15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
ildex Inc	5	4	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝
ndy 1.08	7	12	15⅞	15	15⅞+ ⅜
rgess Ind	6	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
ringFd	7	26	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞+ ⅜
rnsInt .60	7	24	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+ ⅛
tlerInt .50	6	10	12	11⅞	12 + ⅛
ttesG Oil	6	38	21⅞	21½	21½— ⅛

C

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
KPet .15a	9	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
DI Corp		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
HB Food	4	18	7¾	7½	7½— ⅛
HCCp .30t	3	11	5¾	5½	5¾+ ¼
IMIgwt A		2	⅛	⅛	⅛
ML Corp	5	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
SECp .48	8	6	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝+ ¼
WTran .40	8	6	9⅞	9½	9⅞+ ⅜
abIcom Gn	5	5	6	5¾	5⅞
aldor .25b	8	13	13½	13¼	13¼— ⅛
alcomp		11	5½	5⅜	5⅜— ⅛
alPrtCm 1	10	6	14	13⅞	14 + ⅛
amco Inc		9	7	7	7
sChbA .25e		9	3 13-16	3 13-16	3 13-16—1-16
ampln .40b	17	1	9½	9½	9½+ ⅛
dnExp .05a	9	4	4¼	4¼	4¼— ⅛
dn Homstd	16	13	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
dnHydr .25	6	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+ ⅛
dnMarc .20	8	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼+ ⅛
nOcci .50	9	3	16½	16⅜	16⅜— ⅛
an SuprOil	11	3	44¼	44¼	44¼— ½
apehart Cp		16	1¼	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛
arbon .80a	6	61	23⅝	22⅛	22⅞— 1
aressa .30	6	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
arnat 1.40	15	21	75⅛	74⅞	75⅛+ ¼
aroPlpl 1b	8	12	14⅝	14½	14⅝+ ⅛
aroPLpf 5		z30	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
arrols Dev		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
astleAM 1	5	5	19¼	19¼	19¼— ⅛
asFd 1.20a		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛— ⅛
ntSec .40e		x17	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
entury Fac	8	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
envill .15e		1	7¼	7¼	7¼+ ¼
rM pf 2.25		45	20¼	20⅛	20¼
artified Cp		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
ertron Cp		15	¾	¾	¾—1-16
hamp Hom		2934	4½	4¼	4⅜
hartr Med	5	3	4½	4½	4½— ⅛
hem Exp	7	2	3¼	3¼	3¼— ⅛
hiefln Dev	24	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
hild World	10	9	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛+ ¼
hristian Co	6	7	3⅝	2½	2½— ⅛
nerama		5	2	2	2
rcleK .32	7	9	6⅝	6½	6½
tation .40b		1	7	7	7
arkC .10e	10	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+ ⅛
arostat	6	13	3⅝	3½	3½— ⅛
ausing .64	5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
opay .12e	19	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+ ⅛
achm .40	9	48	31⅝	30⅞	31 — ⅛
ohen Hatfd	4	1	1¼	1¼	1¼
oleman .52	9	65	16⅝	16½	16½+ ⅛
olon Coml		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
ombE .05r	10	26	17⅞	17½	17½
omince 2	10	4	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝— ⅛
omGrp .14	7	10	2¼	2¼	2¼
omAll .20a	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+ ⅛
omPS 1.62	8	11	17⅞	17¾	17⅞+ ⅛
ompac Cp		17	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+ ⅛
ompuDyn	7	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+ ⅛
ombut Inst		86	1⅛	1	1 — ⅛
oncham .40	7	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞— ⅛
oncrd Fab	2	22	6⅝	6½	6½— ⅛
ondec Crp	4	18	9	8¾	9 + ¼
onroy .05e	7	2	4	4	4 — ⅛
onOil Gas	12	51	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝— ⅛
onsRef .60	5	9	8	7⅞	7⅞— ⅛
onsyne Cp	14	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+ ⅛
ont Mater		19	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
ookEl .40	16	10	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
ookPV .40	7	6	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
ooper Jar	7	14	5½	5½	5½
ordon Intl	72	16	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
ore Labs	10	10	15	14⅞	14⅞+ ⅛
orenco .80		1	12½	12½	12½+ ¼
rrBlk 1.20	9	10	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
urtid .16e		3	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16— ⅛
xCbl Corn	18	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝— ⅛
ramrE .13t	450	3	4⅛	4½	4½— ⅛
rest Foam		6	1½	1½	1½
rompton	14	7	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
rossAT 1	12	5	31⅝	31½	31½+ ⅛
anCPt .68r	3	13	19½	19⅜	19½
utcR .36	12	95	9¼	9	9⅛+ ⅛
ystlO .40e		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
ubleCp .28	6	3	11¾	11⅝	11⅝— ⅛
urtis Math	11	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛

D

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
WG Cp .50t	4	8	3⅞	3¾	3¾— ⅛
aman Crs	5	1	3¾	3¾	3¾
amson Oil	22	19	6¾	6½	6½— ⅛
aniel .16b	8	4	19	18⅞	19
ataprod	13	129	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞
ayMin .10e		16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
eiLabs .32	8	6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+ ⅛
enTal Ez	6	8	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
evCp Am	9	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
evenGrp	43	250	21¼	21¼	21¼— ⅛
iebold VC		87	6	4⅞	6 + 1⅛
igicon Inc	8	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
iodes Inc		9	15-16	15-16	15-16
isFab .07e	7	11	2	2	2 — ⅛
iversey .56	8	59	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞
ixilyn .40e	4	7	8	8	8 + ⅛
oma Petrl	10	30	41	40⅝	40⅝— ⅛
omtar .80	14	10	21	21	21 — ⅛
rgFair .40	5	7	10½	10⅛	10½
upixPd .80	5	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
urTst .25b	8	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
ynictn .06e	9	47	4½	4⅜	4½— ⅛
ynAmer	7	77	6¼	5⅞	6 — ¼
ynellEl	29	35	8⅞	8½	8½— ⅛

E

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
AC In	5	4	3⅝	3	3⅛+ ⅛
LT .07e	10	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+ ⅛
agle Cloth		11	1¼	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛
arthRes 1	7	23	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝
stmC 1.40a	7	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
azorE .20a	6	2	5¾	5⅝	5¾+ ⅛
codyne .05e	7	2	9½	9½	9½+ ⅛
dgiton .50r	8	43	39¾	39	39¾+ ½
dmos Cp		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
ganM .40	5	4	6	5⅞	5⅞— ⅛
lcorCh .10	9	6	7⅜	7¼	7¼+ ⅛
lHose .20r	13	6	6	6	6
lAudD .211		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
lectrog .60	7	5	13	13	13 + ⅛
lecEng .24	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
lectrnicA 1	14	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+ ⅛
nrgyRes	7	107	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
nstEC .56	5	91	9¼	9⅛	9⅛+ ⅛

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
6⅞	6⅛	EssexCh .28	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+ ⅛
3	1⅞	EtzLav	3	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10	7⅛	EvanAr .18r	8	8	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞

F

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
7½	4	FabInd .10e	4	1	5	5	5 + ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Fabien .40	30	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
11⅞	8¼	FabriCtr .12	6	27	8¾	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Fairfld Nob		3	3	3	3
25½	20⅛	Falcons	6	70	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞— ⅜
8⅝	4⅝	FamDolr .16	6	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+ ⅛
13	8¼	FannyF .42t	5	16	10⅞	10	10⅞— ⅛
13	7½	FayDrg .10e	2	1	9	9	9 + ⅛
17⅛	11	FedRlty 1.24	9	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞— ⅛
6¼	4⅛	Fed Resrces		17	5	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛
17⅛	8	Feimnt .12e	56	97	12½	12⅝	12⅞+ ⅛
9⅛	5	Felsway .32	5	5	8¼	8	8¼
3½	1⅜	Fibrebrd wt		11	3⅛	3	3
5⅛	2⅛	Fidelco Gth		11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	FilmCp Am	5	6	3	3	3 — ⅛
8	5½	FinGen .35b	8	35	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Fsmrk .06		13	4	3¾	4
17	9⅞	FischrP .48t	7	15	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+ ⅜
16⅛	9⅝	FlightSfty .03c	8	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1⅛	11-16	Flock Ind		2	1	1	1
4⅛	1⅞	Fla Capital	6	12	3¼	3⅛	3¼+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	FlaRck .10e	48	11	3⅞	3¼	3⅜+ ⅛
17	9⅛	Flowers .44	6	5	17	17	17 + ⅛
35⅛	23⅛	FlukeJ .72t	11	18	32¼	31¾	32 + ½
14⅛	14⅛	Fluke wt		3	16¼	16⅛	16¼+ 1½
20	12⅛	FlyDia Oil	6	39	16⅛	16	16⅛— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Foodrm .20e	4	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼
92½	72¼	FordCan 5a	5	z50	89⅞	89	89¼+ 1¼
8⅞	4	Forest City	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
12⅞	8⅛	FoxStaP .50	9	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+ ⅛
3¾	1⅝	Franklin RI		6	3⅛	3	3 — ⅛
16⅛	6⅝	FrankNu .36	6	13	8⅛	8	8 — ⅛
23	17½	Fresnillo .40	8	8	18⅞	18½	18½— ⅛
3	1½	Friend Frst	9	2	2	2	2 + ⅛
16½	7¼	Frigitmp .55t	5	53	7¼	6⅞	7 — ¼
17⅞	7⅜	Frigitronic	16	7	10⅛	9⅞	10 — ⅛
1⅛	7⅛	Frischs .30b	8	1	8	8	8
8⅞	3⅝	Frontier Air	7	6	7	7	7 — ⅛
3¼	1⅞	FrontAir wt		9	3	2⅞	2⅞+ ⅛

G

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
4	1⅜	GIT Ind	4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	GRICo .40		5	4	4	4
1½	1⅛	GSCEn .42c	14	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	¾	GTI Corp		2	1¾	1¾	1¾
11¼	5	Gabriel .30	6	2	9½	9⅜	9½+ ⅛
11⅝	7	Garan .44a	6	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
3⅛	2¼	Garcia Corp		1	2½	2½	2½+ ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Gaynor Slat		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
22	19¼	Gearhrt n.28	10	10	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝— ⅛
4⅛	1¼	G Housewar	6	13	3⅛	3	3 — ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Gen Recrat		1	1½	1½	1½+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Gen Resrch	4	3	2½	2¼	2¼
7	1⅛	Genisco Tch	7	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Gerber Sci		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
17⅞	14⅞	GiantFd 1e	5	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	GiantYel .10j	158	65	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
10⅞	2⅛	Gladding Cp		44	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
5⅛	2½	Glasrock Pr		3	3¼	3⅛	3¼
12½	6⅞	GlenDis .23t	9	5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+ ⅛
15½	10⅛	Globelnd .50	5	13	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅜	Golden Cycl	130	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
12	4⅞	GoldnW .27e	8	8	10⅜	10⅛	10¼+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Goldfield Cp		13	¾	¾	¾+1-16
8⅞	2⅝	Goodrich wt		15	7⅝	7⅛	7⅞
19⅝	15	GormR .90a	8	2	18½	18½	18½— ⅛
11¼	6⅞	GrandCtl .30	6	5	10⅝	10½	10½+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	GtAm Ind	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4⅞	2⅝	GtBasin Pet		58	4	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
37¼	28⅞	GtLkCh .24	14	3	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜— ⅜
6⅝	3⅝	Greenman	5	4	4	3⅝	3⅞
6½	4⅛	GreerHy .12	4	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Grayhd C	31	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
12½	10	GrossTlc .90	8	7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	GrowC .32b	11	10	8¼	8	8¼+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅞	GuardCh .40b	7	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+ ⅛
7¼	5	Guilford .20	4	8	6	6	6

H

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅞	⅞	Halco Prod		5	1	1	1
5⅞	3⅛	HampD .15e	4	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Hampin Ind	4	11	7	6⅞	7 + ½
21⅝	16⅝	Harland .48	11	2	18¼	18⅛	18⅛— ⅛

The alphabetical listing of stocks in both the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange tables has been changed in two respects.

Companies whose legal names consist of capital letters as all or part of their official names are now grouped at the top of each alphabetical division. ACF and ASA Ltd., for instance, will now appear before Abbott Labs, which previously headed the New York Stock list.

Companies with names like John Hancock and Jim Walter will be alphabetized by their surname—that is, under Hancock and Walter, respectively.

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
27	14⅛	Harmn .40b	5	13	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
7⅛	4⅛	Hartfd Zdy		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+ ⅛
14⅛	10	HartzM .15e	12	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
8⅞	3⅝	Hasbro Ind	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Hasting .40a	5	5	8¼	8¼	8¼— ⅛
4⅝	3	HawalA .10r	20	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	HealthM .30	4	2	5	5	5
3¼	1½	Heinick .05e	13	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2¼	1	Heitmn Mtg		10	1½	1⅜	1½+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	HiGInc. .15t	11	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛
8⅛	5	HiShear .07t	83	5	5	5	5
7⅜	3⅝	HighInd Cap		15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Hillhavn .32	6	4	5⅝	5½	5½+ ⅛
3¼	2	Holly Corp	5	62	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛
34⅝	26⅛	HomeOA .50	8	5	28⅞	28	28⅞+ ⅛
20	16⅝	HormelG 1	7	1	19½	19½	19½+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Horn Hardrt		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛
8¼	5¼	HospM .60e	13	1	6¼	6¼	6¼
14	11⅛	Hotelln 1.40	9	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞— ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	HouseVl .32	8	9	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜— ⅛
66	33⅝	HouOilM .80	21	70	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛+ 2⅛
22⅝	16	HowelC .30e	5	12	16⅛	16	16 — ⅛
37	28⅝	HubellB 1.50	9	29	29⅝	29¼	29⅞+ ⅛
5⅝	4	HuckMfg .20	10	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
3⅛	1⅞	Hudson Gen		10	3	3	3
10	6	Huffman .40a		56	10⅜	10⅛	10¼+ ⅛
23⅛	17⅝	HuskyO .80	6	9	20	19⅝	19⅝— ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Hycel Inc	22	7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛

I

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅝	2⅛	ICHCp .32t	8	4	3⅛	3	3⅛+ ⅛
10¼	4⅝	ICMR .50l		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
8¼	5⅛	IMCMg .20	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Imper Ind		1	3¼	3¼	3¼
26⅝	22⅛	ImpOilA .80	12	49	22½	22⅛	22⅛— ⅛
20⅛	8⅞	Incoterm A	10	19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
5⅞	3½	Instron .20		7	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜— ⅛
2⅛	13-16	Instrum Sys		34	1⅛	1	1⅛
24	8	InsSy pf .25e		5	11	10¾	10¾— ⅛
5	2⅝	Intrmedco	5	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
17⅛	5¼	IntlAlum .30	6	15	9½	9⅛	9⅛— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Intl Banknot	7	62	2⅝	2¼	2¼— ⅛
23	14⅛	IntCour .24	11	10	16	15⅞	15⅞— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Int Foodsvc	43	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3½	1⅞	Int Proteins		18	3½	3½	3½+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Int Stretch		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
36	26	IntSyCon .25	9	19	26¼	25⅞	26¼+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅝	Interpool	8	6	13	12⅞	13 + ⅛
11⅛	5	Interway Cp		2	9⅝	9½	9⅝+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅝	InvDivers A	9	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛— ⅛
3⅞	2⅝	InvDivers B	7	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5⅞	3	InvestRlt Tr		6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
17⅛	13	Ionics Inc	14	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	IroqBrd .16		10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
6½	3⅝	IrvinInd .16t	4	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
8	6⅛	IsraelD .75e		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞

J - K

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅞	7⅛	Jaclyn .36b	4	7	8	8	8
10½	7⅛	Jacobs .60e	7	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
8½	4½	Jamswy .11t	5	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+ ⅛
5⅞	2	Jetronic Ind	5	3	3½	3½	3½+ ⅛
20⅛	10⅛	JohnPd .30	9	x22	12⅞	12	12⅞
4⅛	2⅝	Juniper Pet	18	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
15⅛	8	KaisrInd .26	9	352	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅞	KaneMill wt		5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	KapokT .20t	8	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	KayCp .07e	9	5	4	4	4
26⅛	12⅞	Kewanee .60	7	25	23½	23	23⅛— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Key Co		9	1⅝	1½	1½— ⅛
5	3⅝	Keystind .30	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
4	⅞	Kidde wt		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2	1⅜	KinArk Crp	7	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
4	1⅞	King Opticl		5	2⅛	2	2 — ⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Kingstip .20	4	1	5½	5½	5½
41	34⅛	KirbyIn .26c	4	7	16⅛	16¼	16⅛+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	KleerVu Ind		9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛
24⅛	10⅛	KnickT .22	8	14	22⅛	22½	22⅛— ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	KuhnStr .10	5	8	8⅛	7⅞	8

L

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
4	2⅝	LSBInd .15t	5	1	3½	3½	3½+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅞	LTVCorp wt		31	1½	1⅜	1⅜— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .86	5	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅞	La QuintaM	7	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+ ⅛
11⅞	7	LatvRad .26	7	11	8⅝	8½	8½+ ⅛
1	1⅛	Lake Shore	4	8	1 13-16	1 11-16	1 11-16—1-16
2⅛	⅛	LaTour Bck	16	4	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	LeaRon .28a	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛
11½	8¼	LeathCo .36	7	1	8½	8½	8½— ⅛
17⅛	15	LeeEntr .52	11	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Lee Natl		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+ ⅛
6½	3	Lehigh Pres	5	3	4½	4½	4½
14	6⅛	LeighPr .60	6	8	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+ ⅛
9	6½	Levittin .24	5	25	7	7	7 — ⅛
10	5¼	Liberty Fab	4	3	7	6¾	6¾— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Lincoln Am	32	12	3½	3½	3½
3	1⅞	LodgeS .08e	5	15	2¼	2¼	2¼
8⅛	4⅞	LoewThe wt		28	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
15	9	LaGenSv .76	7	9	15	14⅞	15
7½	1	Lynch Corp		13	5	5	5 + ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Lynnwear	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+ ⅛

M

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅝	11⅝	MPBCp .80	5	6	17⅝	17½	17½— ⅛
8⅝	7	MWA .40b	6	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1½	⅞	Macrod Ind		4	¾	11-16	11-16—1-16
15⅝	13⅛	MePbS 1.32	7	7	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞— ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	ManhLfe .24	8	151	4	4	4
5⅝	4	MansfT .02r	66	x2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2	1 3-16	Marinduq B	46	27	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
26⅝	18	MarkCtl .28	6	11	25¼	24⅞	24⅞— ⅛
10⅛	5⅞	Marlene Ind	4	48	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+ ⅛
10½	6⅝	Masind .40a	5	16	8⅝	8½	8⅝+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Masters Inc	7	2	3⅝	3	3⅝
7⅝	4	MaulBro .12	7	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	McCulO .21t	13	65	3⅝	3½	3½
13⅝	6⅞	McIntsh .70	6	5	12	12	12 + ⅛
2⅛	15-16	Medaln Grp		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Medenco .12	6	1	8	8	8 — ⅛
19½	14¼	MediaGn .40	8	15	16⅝	16½	16¼— ⅛
17	7⅝	Megalnr .20	5	11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝— ⅛
16½	11½	MEMCo 1	6	26	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
1½	⅝	Metro Grtg		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Mich Genl	4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
14½	11⅛	MichSugar 1	5	5	12	12	12 + ⅛
8	3½	MidIdCo .10	13	1	5½	5½	5½+ ⅛
15⅝	10	MidIGls .24b	6	20	15	14⅞	14⅞
20	14	MillerWp .40	7	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛— ⅛
23⅛	12⅛	MilRoy .20e	10	4	19	18⅝	18⅝
2½	⅞	Mission IT		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
32½	17⅜	MoPtcR 1.20	7	2	29	28⅝	29
31	26½	Mitchl n	8	24	26½	26½	26½— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	MitroCp .16	6	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
7⅛	4	Modern Md	4	19	6	5⅞	6 + ⅛
22⅛	6⅝	Molycrp wt		3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛— ⅛
6	4⅝	MonMgt .40	5	1	5¼	5¼	5¼+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Moog .60	7	2	10⅛	10	10 — ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	MortonS .32	5	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
6⅜	4	MottsSup M	5	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Movielab	6	35	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

N

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
7	3⅛	Napco .12e	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	NardaM .20	6	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
25	12¼	Nat CSS	10	4	21⅛	21½	21½
7⅛	5⅛	NDIclr .14	5	1	7	7	7 + ⅛
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Enl	1	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7⅛	⅞	NatInd wt		7	1	1	1
2⅛	1½	NKinney Cp		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
12	6	Nat Paragn	5	6	9⅛	9	9 — ⅛
13	7¼	Nat Patent	60	22	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜— ⅛
4⅛	3⅞	Nat Silver	14	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+ ⅛
3½	1⅞	Nat System	6	2	2½	2½	2½+ ⅛
3¼	1½	Nelson LB	10	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
34½	23⅜	NENuclr .40	13	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛— ⅛
14	10⅛	NHamp .50e	7	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1⅛	⅝	New Idria	7	18	15-16	⅞	15-16+1-16
26	15⅛	NMex Ariz	76	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛— ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	NProc .80e	10	22	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞— ⅛
17⅝	11½	NYTimes .60	14	5	14¼	14⅛	14¼+ ⅛
20⅝	14	Newcor 1	4	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
3⅛	2	Newpark Rs	13	20	2⅛	2	2⅛+ ⅛
3	1½	Nexus .14t	7	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+ ⅛
16⅝	12½	NiagFSv .44	5	1	12⅝	12½	12½
5	2⅛	Noel Indusr	5	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+ ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Nolex Cp	43	123	5⅛	5	5 — ⅛
5⅝	2	Nortek .04	6	1	4½	4⅜	4½+ ⅛
13-16	5-16	NoAmMt wt		4	5-16	5-16	5-16
9⅛	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	14	27	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
5½	2⅝	Novo Corp		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛
5⅛	3	Nuclear Dat		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

O

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
6⅝	4⅞	OhioArt .24	12	2	5½	5½	5½— ⅛
38¼	28¼	OhioB 1.40a	3	3	34⅝	34¼	34¼
12¼	8½	OnSealy .40	7	1	8¾	8¾	8¾+ ⅛
22½	14¼	OnLine Sys	20	15	19½	19⅛	19⅛— ⅛
51	33	OOkiep Cop		z200	46	45	45 — 1
3¼	1⅞	Originala		2	1½	1½	1½
2⅞	1	Ormand Ind	20	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Outdr Sport	29	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞— ⅛
10	6⅛	OverhDr .40	8	19	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Overs Secur		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Oxford Fst		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4⅝	2⅝	OzarkA .05a	16	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+ ⅛

P - Q

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
3⅛	1⅜	P&F Indust		26	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7-16	⅛	PNBMR wt		21	¼	¼	¼+ ⅛
18⅝	16¼	PGE6pf 1.50		5	16⅝	16¼	16¼— ⅛
14⅛	12⅞	PGRd pf1.25		11	13⅛	13	13⅛— ⅛
27¼	26⅛	P 10.18pf2.54		5	26⅝	26½	26½— ⅛
29⅛	26⅝	P 10.46pf2.62		102	28⅝	27½	28⅝+ ⅜
13⅛	11⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		55	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞— ⅛
24	21⅝	PG 8.2pf2.05		74	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞+ ⅛
25⅝	22⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		9	25⅛	24⅞	25 + 1
24	21⅛	PG 8.1pf2.04		5	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+ 1½
10	4⅛	PHoldg .16		11	10	9⅞	10 + ⅛
50	44	PacLt pf4.50		z10	46½	46½	46½
17	14½	PNwTel 1.20	8	9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
33½	22¼	PallCorp .32	13	21	29¼	28⅞	28⅞— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Palomr Finl	50	11	2½	2⅛	2½+ ⅛
7½	4	Pandi Bradf	4	6	6	5⅞	5⅞
4⅞	3	Pantast .20	7	12	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	ParkEl .10e		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
23⅛	21⅝	ParsonsR .80	7	3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
4⅞	2⅞	Pat Fashion	4	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5	3⅛	Patagonia		5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
6⅛	3⅛	PatoCG .65e	8	246	7⅛	6½	6⅝+ ½
		Pemcor n	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2⅞	1⅛	PennDix wt		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
9⅛	6⅝	PenEnM .60	8	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
7	3⅝	PECp .68t	7	48	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜+ ⅛
12	9½	PenRIE 1.15	7	5	12	11⅞	12 + ⅛
1½	⅝	Pentron Ind	5	12	1⅛	1	1
25½	18¼	PepBoys 1b	5	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝— ⅛
15⅞	11	PepCom .44	4	22	14⅝	14½	14½— ⅛
6⅛	4⅞	PerlniCp .30	5	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Pertec Corp	5	58	5⅞	5½	5½— ⅛
13¾	6⅝	Petro Lewis		10	11⅞	11½	11½— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	PhilLD .56r	4	12	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4⅝	3	Phoenix Stl		28	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	PicNPay .20	7	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8⅞	6	PionTex .80	4	8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
24⅛	14⅝	PitDsM 1.20	7	6	21⅛	21	21 + ⅛
42½	31½	Pittway .90	12	3	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	Plant Ind		32	9	8⅝	9 + ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	Plantrnc .12	14	10	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	PlyGem .51t	16	17	4½	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
2⅛	1½	PlymRub A		18	2⅛	2	2 — ⅛
2½	1¼	PlymRub B		25	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	PneuSca .80	15	z100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝— ⅛
4½	1⅛	Poloron Pd		19	3½	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
8⅛	3½	Prairie Oil	13	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
14⅛	10	PrattLmb 1	7	5	12⅛	12	12
26⅛	19⅝	PrenHa 1.12	11	26	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛— ⅛
20⅝	6	Presley Cos	31	92	12⅞	12	12 — ⅛
18½	14⅝	Preston .70	12	3	17½	17⅛	17⅛— ⅛
10½	8⅛	PrpCT 1.18e	8	3	9½	9½	9½— ⅛
9⅝	8⅛	ProvGas .80	12	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2½	1⅛	PrdRIE .14e		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
54	45⅛	PSCol pf4.25		z25	50	50	50 — 1
5⅞	2⅛	Pulte Hmes	9	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛
5	2⅝	PuntaGrd ls	7	1	3	3	3 — ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Purepac Lb	10	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝

R

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
2⅝	1⅛	REDM Cp	5	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	RETInc Fd		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛
41	35⅛	RET pf 4.38		1	39½	39½	39½+ ⅜
2½	1⅝	RSC Indust	8	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10⅝	5	RLC Corp	6	35	10⅛	9⅞	10
5⅝	3⅛	Racon .20a	5	11	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛
17⅝	7⅛	BradRa .15e	4	32	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+ ⅛
22⅛	13½	Ranchrs Ex	22	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
19⅝	12½	RangrO Can	54	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1⅛	1	RapdAm wt		4	1⅛	1	1
4⅛	2⅞	Rajh Pack		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
23	13⅝	RaymPr .40	28	2	21⅞	21	21⅞— ⅛
18	14⅛	RealEsl 1.40	12	3	15	14⅞	14⅞— ⅛
8⅛	5½	RltrlncT .60e		5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛
16⅛	12⅝	RltRef 2.01e	8	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
7	3⅛	Refrig Trns	7	6	5	5	5
10⅞	8¼	Regal B .40	10	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+ ⅛
1⅞	⅝	RelGrp wt		99	1½	1⅛	1⅛
13⅝	11¼	RemAr .80a	7	19	13½	13⅛	13½+ ⅛
25⅛	18⅝	RepNY .88	5	2	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞— ⅛
18⅝	13⅛	ReschCll .08	17	32	14⅞	14½	14⅛+ ⅛
24⅛	14	Resistfix .50	6	9	17	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
4⅛	2	RsrtsInlt A	6	26	4	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
2⅝	1	Rest Assoc		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
2½	1⅛	Rex Noreco		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+ ⅛
7⅜	3⅝	Richton .11e	4	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
18	10½	Riley Co	8	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
21½	6½	RisdonM .36	11	11	17	17	17
29⅝	17⅛	Robintech	8	8	25⅝	25½	25⅝+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Robiv	3	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+ ⅛
11½	8⅝	Rockway .96	8	2	11½	11½	11½+ ⅛
4⅛	3	Rocor Intl	17	1	3½	3⅛	3⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Ronco Telep	4	6	2	2	2 + ⅛
4½	2⅝	Rossmor Cp		11	3½	3⅝	3⅝+ ⅛
4⅝	3	Ruddick Cp	8	1	4½	4½	4½
2½	1	Rusco Ind		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10	7½	Russell Cp.40	4	14	8⅛	8	8⅛+ ⅛
18	5⅝	RustCH .40	6	1	8¼	8¼	8¼+ ⅛
25⅝	17¼	RyanH .40	11	63	17⅝	17¼	17½
2⅝	1⅝	Ryerson Hay		30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛

S

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅝	5⅝	SGLIn .12r	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2⅛	1⅛	SGSec .51a		1	1½	1½	1½— ⅛
16	12⅞	SGSe pf 1.70		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+ ⅛
3	1⅛	SMD Ind	4	3	2½	2½	2½— ⅛
10	7⅛	STPCp .40e	11	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
8	3½	SaffranSy A	5	1	6	6	6
15⅝	8⅝	Salem .89t	4	8	10⅛	10	10
19⅝	14⅝	Sambos .32	10	82	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞— ⅛
10	7⅝	SCarlo 1.26e		3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛
77	69	SDgo pf 7.20		z50	72	72	72 + 2½
28⅝	26	SDgo pf 2.68		3	27	26⅝	27 + ⅛
9	3½	SanFr RE		9	8	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
⅛	⅛	SFRE wt		5	⅛	9-16	9-16—1-16
3¼	1⅛	Sargent Ind	6	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
13⅛	3	Saturn Airw	4	3	13	12⅝	13 + ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Scheb Erl.40	9	15	8	8	8 + ⅛
8⅛	6⅝	Schenult .60	5	5	8⅛	8	8 — ⅛
10⅝	8	SchoolP .40	7	10	8	8	8
8⅛	5⅛	Schrader .30	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
18⅝	10⅛	Sci Atlanta	13	23	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Seaport Cp	5	2	⅛	⅛	⅛— ⅛
15⅛	5⅝	SeasnAll .20	8	5	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛— ⅛
3	13-16	SecMtg Inv		51	1½	1½	1½+ ⅛
5-16	3-32	SecMtin wt		1	1⅛	⅛	⅛
8½	4⅛	SelasCp .15e		6	5⅞	6	6 + ⅛
23⅝	13⅛	SeligLtz 1.20	6	x14	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝— ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	SetonCo .45	8	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+ ⅛
12⅛	7¼	Shawin .50b	6	10	8	8	8 — ⅛
13⅛	4⅛	ShearH .20a	3	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Shelter Res		12	3¼	3	3 — ⅛
32	21⅛	Shnandh Oil	36	8	22⅛	21¼	22⅛+ ⅛
18⅝	10⅛	Sherwd Med	17	33	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+ ⅛
15	12⅛	Showbot .80	5	1	13	13	13
5½	1⅝	ShulmTr En		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+ ⅛
14	9⅝	Silcolnd .50	4	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
7⅛	5⅛	Sigma .20e	8	5	7⅛	7	7 — ⅛
4⅛	3	SikesCp A		3	3¼	3¼	3¼+ ⅛
3⅞	2¼	SimeoS .22b	11	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛
10⅛	7⅝	SkyCity .10r	6	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
4⅝	2½	Solitron		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+ ⅛
13	6⅝	Sonder Brdc	5	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+ ⅛
20¼	12⅝	Soundsn .40	8	10	19½	19½	19½
7⅛	6⅝	SoestCap .60	12	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
14	11⅛	SC4.3pf 1.08		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+ ⅛
21⅝	18⅝	SCEO pf1.68		z100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+ ⅛
17½	15⅝	SC5.8pf 1.45		9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
16⅝	14⅛	SC5.2pf 1.30		5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
28	24⅛	SC9.2pf 2.30		6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+ ⅛
26	23⅛	SC8.8pf 2.21		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+ ½
19⅛	9	Sowest Airl	6	14	19⅛	19	19 — ½
9⅛	5	Sparlek .40	7	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+ ⅛
8½	5⅝	Spector .10e		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
8½	3⅛	Spencer .06e		24	6⅝	6½	6⅝— ⅛
9½	6½	SpencrF .32	2	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Splentex .48	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+ ⅛
17½	12⅛	StdAlllanc 1	5	2	17	16⅝	17
8⅝	3⅛	StdPac Corp	7	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
26⅛	15⅝	StdProd 1.20	4	1	23	23	23 — ⅛
27⅝	21⅛	StdShrs .40r		1	25½	25½	25½+ ⅛
13½	8⅝	Stange .12	22	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛— ⅛
13⅛	10½	StarSup .68	4	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
19	14½	StarrHo .30	8	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛
19⅝	12	StepnCh .52	8	2	16½	16⅛	16⅛
2½	13-16	Sterl Electr	13	2	1½	1⅛	1½+ ⅛
4⅛	2½	Stevcoknit	7	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
10½	7⅛	StrutW .10e	8	3	7½	7½	7½
12½	9	SueAnn .30	8	48	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞
4½	3⅛	SunCltyl .25	7	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
18½	13½	SunElec .48	10	8	17	17	17
16⅝	8⅛	Sundanc .20b	6	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	SunshJr .20b	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
11½	8⅝	SupFdSv .32	7	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
4⅝	2⅝	Superor .10e	3	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+ ⅛
8	4	Supindl .12b	9	1	6	6	6
7	4⅛	Synaloy .20	4	11	5¼	5	5 — ⅛
36½	22	Syntex .50	14	259	29⅛	28¾	29 — ⅛
19⅛	13⅝	SyscoCp .28	6	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+ ⅛
10½	5⅛	System Eng		14	8⅛	8	8⅛— ⅛

T

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
2½	1½	TFICo Inc		2	1½	1½	1½
4	3⅛	Talleyln wt		27	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Tandy Brnd	8	14	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Techcl Tape	4	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
7	3⅛	TeleCm .07e	5	17	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
14⅛	8½	Teleflex .22t	11	3	14½	14⅛	14½— ⅛
⅝	⅛	TelexCp wt		20	⅛	⅛	⅛—1-16
7⅛	2⅛	Tenna Corp	13	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Tenneco wt		9	7¼	7¼	7¼
21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	121	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
13½	9	TerraC .60a	4	17	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+ ⅛
5⅛	⅞	TesoroPt wt		48	1½	1⅜	1⅜— ⅛
5½	2⅝	Texstar .22t	8	31	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Thorof Mkt		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+ ⅛
3½	1½	ThrD Dpt	4	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+ ⅛
11	6½	Tiffanyl .20	4	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛
6	3	Timple Ind	10	27	6	5⅞	6 + ⅛
12⅛	11⅝	Tokheim .60	8	4	17	16⅞	16⅞— ⅛
49¼	43	TolEd pf4.25		225	45½	45½	45½— ½
109	99	TolEdpf 10		z20	103	103	103
9¼	6⅛	ToppsGu .28	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	TerlnCp .60	14	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+ ⅛
8¼	4⅛	TotalPtl NA	9	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	Treadway		2	3½	3½	3½
15⅝	11⅛	TriStMtr .80	6	1	12	12	12 — ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Trico Ind		24	6	6	6
4½	3	TubosM .22a	4	500	3⅛	3½	3 — ⅛
6⅛	3	Tuttco .20e	12	2	6	6	6 + ⅛
5⅛	3	TwinFair In	9	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛

U

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅛	3	UIPCp .16	5	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
5½	1⅝	UNA Corp		10	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
6⅝	3⅝	UVind wt		36	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	UnAirPd .56	8	13	9½	9¼	9½+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Un Asbestos	14	28	3 13-16	3⅛	3⅛
1⅛	7-16	UnBrand wt		32	11-16	11-16	11-16+1-16
14½	12⅛	UnCosFn .50	8	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Unit Foods		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7⅞	4	UPiece Dy		5	5⅛	5	5 — ⅛
7½	5⅛	USBan Trst		1	5½	5½	5½— ⅛
12	8⅝	USFiltr .24	8	42	9⅞	9½	9⅞+ ⅛
6⅝	5⅛	UnRltT .75e	11	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
3-16	1-16	UnRltT wt		10	3-16	3-16	3-16+1-16
4⅛	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	US Radium	25	12	2	2	2
12⅛	7	USRbR .60a	6	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞— ⅛
15⅝	10	UnityBuy S	6	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛
2	2	UnivCig .05	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
3	¾	Univ Contnr		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	UnivRs .08e	11	16	8⅞	8¾	8¾— ⅛
10	5⅛	UnvSav .44	7	6	10	10	10 + ⅛

V

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	6⅛	ValiesSt .62t	8	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Valmac .70	2	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛— ⅛
5½	3⅛	Valspar .24	8	5	5	5	5
2⅛	1⅛	VLDvC .02e		16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+ ⅛
9¼	5⅝	VanDorn .40	6	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+ ⅛
19⅛	4⅝	Varo Inc	5	86	10⅝	10	10 — ⅛
13¼	6½	Veecolns .32	13	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
5	1⅛	Verit Ind	8	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Vernitron	9	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
2⅛	1	Vertipil Inc	21	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛
2⅛	⅛	Viking Genl		2	⅞	⅞	⅞— ⅛
4	1⅛	Vikoa Inc	27	7	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
4⅛	2	Vintage Ent		2	3	83	3 + ⅛
		VisualGr	8	30	3⅞	3¼	3¼
12⅛	7⅛	Vopiex .68		x1	10	10	10 + ⅛
5⅛	1¼	Vulcan Corp		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—7-16
11¼	6⅝	Vulcinc .36	4	2	8½	8½	8½

W

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
6	2¼	WTC Inc .10	108	1	3¼	3¼	3¼
21¼	15½	WUIInc .80	7	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛ +¼
8⅛	3⅛	Wabash .10a	6	10	7½	7½	7½
7⅛	6¼	Wacknht .40	6	34	6⅝	6½	6½
15	8¼	WagnrEl .45	11	3	14½	14½	14½
24⅛	14⅛	WalcoN .50b	8	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	WallacS .20e	6	1	3½	3½	3½— ⅛
20	10¼	WangLb .10	16	76	15⅝	15	15 + ⅛
15⅝	9⅛	WangLB .20	14	24	13	13	13 + ½
19⅛	14¼	WRIT 1.56	13	6	19⅛	19	19
3⅛	1⅛	Weiman Co	25	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛
8½	5½	WeldTu Am	4	2	7½	7½	7½
53	47⅛	WTex pf 4.40		z10	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛+ ¼
11⅝	9⅛	Westats Ptl	14	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
6⅞	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	9	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+ ⅛
9¼	6¼	WstFinl .15a	3	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1½	⅝	WstPacl wt		11	⅞	⅞	⅞—1-16
7	4½	Whitaker .40	11	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
3¼	1⅛	Whitehal Cp	4	3	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛
1¼	⅝	Whittakr wt		73	⅞	¾	13-16+3-16
3	1⅛	Wichita Ind	5	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+ ⅛
2	1½	Wilcx G		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
9⅛	6½	Wmhous .30	6	11	7¼	7¼	7¼
11	8¼	Winkimn .40	5	1	8¼	8¼	8¼
4¼	2⅝	Winston Mil	4	5	2⅝	2¼	2¼— ⅛
11⅝	5½	Worcest Ctl	13	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
10¼	6½	WorkWr .60	8	45	11⅝	10⅞	11¼+ ⅛
6½	3⅛	Wrather Cp	8	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	WyleLab .28	8	16	6⅛	6	6 — ⅛
11⅛	7	Wynnin .15e	8	22	10⅝	10	10 + ⅛
12	9⅝	WymBn .50a	8	49	10⅝	10½	10⅝+ ⅛

X

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	20	6	17⅝	17	17 — ⅛

Z

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot. Ch'ge prev. Close
8¼	8	ZeroMfg .78	6	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
12	4⅛	Zimmer .06e	13	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+ ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

After Recent Earnings Losses

Job Switches at Banks Rumored on Wall Street

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK (NYT).—Will William Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, supplant David Rockefeller as chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank in a sensational corporate upheaval?

Will James E. Smith, who stepped down Friday as Controller of the Currency, become the president that the Marine Midland Bank has been actively seeking?

Or will James Needham, ousted in May as chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, be offered the Marine Midland post?

No. As best as can be determined, there is nothing to any of the rumors. Yet there is a grain or two of logic in each—and so, the rumor boom, which lately has been raging at a fever pitch.

Chase Manhattan has experienced earnings problems—most recently a 44.7-per-cent decline in its second-quarter net operating income—and word had circulated last fall that Mr. Rockefeller might be leaving.

Safe Position

Yet insiders report that Mr. Rockefeller's position is secure, largely because Chase is about to undergo a profit turnaround after massive loan losses in the last four quarters. "I don't think there's any chance he'll leave just at the point when the turnaround he's worked so hard for is occurring," said one Chase officer.

But speculation intensified recently when Chase Manhattan Corp., the bank's parent holding company, announced an important top-level realignment of its management committee. Thomas Labrecque, a 37-year-old executive vice-president, was added to the committee, which is the bank's chief administrative body, and the duties of the other seven members were realigned.

To some observers, the changes reflected additional ferment within Chase, but Mr. Rockefeller remained firmly in control as chairman with Willard Butcher as president. Mr. Rockefeller called the changes "refinements" to "further sharpen the committee's effectiveness."

As for Mr. Simon, sources close to top Chase management note he has never been a commercial banker, having been a partner at Salomon Brothers, the investment banking house, before joining the Nixon administration. Moreover, his position in the present, and a possible future, Ford administration is not reported to be in danger, in light of the strong economic outlook at present.

Little to Offer

In fact, the central criticism of Mr. Rockefeller has been that *he is more of a world traveler* and diplomat than a banker. Even Mr. Rockefeller's critics wonder what, aside from his own international stature, Mr. Simon could offer Chase.

And so, while rumors that Mr. Simon might replace Mr. Butcher as president under Mr. Rockefeller have existed, they died a quick death. "Butcher is a banker," said one informed source, "and bankers are what Chase needs."

Carrying the rumors full circle, Mr. Rockefeller is said to be interested in Mr. Simon's job as Treasury Secretary, assuming the Ford administration remains in power and Mr. Simon decides to leave. That rumor, and the others, may well survive even to the day of Mr. Rockefeller's scheduled retirement three years from now at age 65.

As for the gossip surrounding Marine Midland, it also arises partly from earnings difficulties. The bank dipped into the red in last year's fourth quarter, continued to lose money in this year's first three months and finally climbed back into the black in the second quarter with net operating income of about $3 million.

A year ago John Lawson resigned as Marine's president for personal reasons, which have yet to be explained, and later joined an investment banking firm. At that point, Edward Duffy, chairman, took on the additional title of president, but he is known to be actively seeking a new man.

Apparently timing had something to do with linking the Smith and Needham names to Marine. It seemed logical to many for Mr. Smith, one of the government's chief bank regulators as Controller of the Currency, to take his expertise to a bank after resigning from his government post.

Against the Law

Marine is in need of greater management depth, so why not Mr. Smith? What the rumor mills ignored was, first, that Mr. Smith, a lawyer and former lobbyist, had never actually worked as a banker. Second, he might be prevented by law from joining a bank right after leaving government.

The law says a man in Mr. Smith's position must wait two years before joining a bank. It was admittedly passed before holding companies existed, so he theoretically could join Marine Midland's corporate parent, but such a move is considered highly unlikely.

Mr. Needham is not under active consideration at Marine for one of the same reasons as Mr. Smith: No banking experience. Before he became chairman of the Big Board, he was a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington and before that he was a partner in a public accounting firm.

Also, when he left the stock exchange in May, he had about 18 months left on his contract. And he will remain a consultant to the Big Board and stands to receive about $700,000 from it in the next three years. Thus, he is obviously under no monetary pressure to accept a new job quickly, although he is understood to be looking actively.

In any event, Marine is understood to have ruled out the former controller while it continues its search for a man of in-depth experience, preferably with a background in overseas banking.

Moreover, Marine has not ruled out appointing a president from within, and several candidates are in line, including Eugene Mann and Charles Mansfield, both group executive vice-presidents.

Still, Wall Street is Wall Street and rumors no doubt will continue to link Mr. Needham, Mr. Smith and Mr. Simon with various companies and institutions until they settle the matter by joining up somewhere. It will be irrepressible speculation as usual in the financial community.

Allegheny Cuts Prices, Cites Record Imports

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 2 (AP-DJ).—Allegheny Ludlum Steel said today it is reducing the price of stainless steel plates about 6 per cent, effective today.

The reduction is being made "to allow the published price to reflect more closely the current market prices of plates."

The company said record imports of stainless plates "in a sharply declining market" have led to widespread discounting by domestic mills.

Dubai Planning To Construct a Port for Tankers

DUBAI, Aug 2 (AP-DJ).—The Emirate of Dubai plans to construct a 74-berth port costing about 3 billion dirhams ($765 million) at Jebel Ali, a new industrial zone.

The facility, expected to be one of the largest ports in the gulf, is scheduled to be completed in four years. Including expansion work currently underway at Dubai's Port Rashid, the emirate will have 111 berths available upon completion of the new facility.

The port design provides for a 10.5-mile approach channel with a water depth of 50 feet at the harbor entrance. Ships of up to 90,000 tons laden and 150,000 tons unladen are expected to be accommodated.

Facilities at the new port are expected to include 15 bulk carrier berths, 15 berths for transit cargo carriers, 5 container berths, 14 general cargo berths and 25 berths for the Jebel Ali free industrial zone. This zone is expected to incorporate a natural gas liquefaction plant, an aluminum smelter and a steel plant among other facilities.

The 3-billion-dirham cost estimate includes only dredging and infrastructure. In addition, plans call for five container gantry cranes, at least 60 sheds and various bulk cargo handling equipment.

Contracts for the construction work were signed today. The Japanese firms Nippon Kohan KK and Okuro & Co. will supply steel for the project, while other material will be supplied by Al Futtaim Wimpey, a Dubai affiliate of Britain's George Wimpey & Co.

Italy Said to Need Foreign Credits

ROME, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—Italy will have to borrow money from abroad to finance development of its industrial infrastructure, Guido Carli, chairman of the Italian Industry Confederation (Confindustria) said today.

The alternative—financing industrial development through internal economic growth—would require such economic austerity as to be politically impossible, the former Bank of Italy governor said in an interview with La Republica newspaper.

To raise money abroad the government will need to put forward viable and credible projects for economic recovery, Mr. Carli said.

Private industry must be given back its freedom of initiative, including the right to hire, transfer and fire workers, Mr. Carli added.

Italian Output Up

ROME, Aug. 2 (AP-DJ).—Italy's industrial production index for June increased by 6.3 per cent from the May, 1975 index, the government statistics office reported. For the January-June period, the index was 8.2 per cent higher than in the same period of 1975, the government said.

Inflation Called Main Problem Facing Canada

PARIS, Aug. 2 (AP-DJ).—The major problem facing the Canadian economy at present is its failure to slow inflation in line with that of its most important trading partners—a situation which, in the longer-term, would be likely to threaten Canada's balance of payments and output.

These conclusions are contained in a survey of the Canadian economy, published today by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The secretariat states that in the long run, "the restoration of a reasonable equilibrium in the balance of payments and the maintenance of a relatively high growth rate will depend above all on the control of inflation."

Year-on-year, the rise in consumer prices may decelerate in 1976 to about 8.25 per cent from 10.6 per cent last year, the OECD predicts, while real purchasing power is expected to increase by between 4 to 4.5 per cent.

Real gross national product will probably rise at an annual rate of 5 per cent or slightly more up to mid-1977, the survey suggests, adding that as a result of increased productivity, employment might rise at a rate of around 3.5 per cent.

The OECD suggests the need for a GNP growth of slightly more than 5 per cent if unemployment is to be reduced. A higher growth rate would not be likely to worsen the price situation given the margin of slack in the economy, the secretariat states.

World Fund For Food Is Short of Goal

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (NYT).—More than two years after it was proposed, the international fund for agricultural development, which it was hoped would help to increase food production in the chronic food-deficit countries, is still $63 million short of its $1-billion target.

Officials of the World Food Council, the executive body established to implement the recommendations of the world food conference held in Rome, hope that the goal can be met by the end of September and that the fund can be put into operation by the end of this year. If not, its financial goals will have to be lowered and it will be started with whatever money it has.

Ironically, the fund "is the only world food conference initiative that has gotten off the ground at all," John Hannah, executive director of the Rome-based council, said in a recent interview. According to documents prepared for the second annual meeting of the council in June, "there has been no significant progress" on what Mr. Hannah calls the most important food issue, the evolution of a dependable system of food security and food reserves.

Little action has been taken on any of the council's three recommended food security measures: The establishment of an international reserve of 500,000 tons for emergencies, the earmarking of a fixed portion of the stocks of major grain producers for food aid (to better assure aid continuity) or the building of a stockpile of 15 million to 20 million tons of grain to stabilize world grain prices.

To be sure, the council report noted that there has been "a distinct improvement in the immediate food situation of many developing countries, except in Africa, following bumper cereal crops in 1975, particularly rice in Asia."

As a result, world cereal stocks are expected to reverse a three-year decline and grow about 10 per cent this year, according to Larry Minear, a consultant on hunger for the Church World Service and Lutheran World Relief. The World Food Council estimates that stocks will grow by as much as 40 million tons by the end of the 1976-77 crop year.

Significant progress in food aid has also occurred since 1974. Worldwide food-aid pledges this year of 9.2 million tons, including 6 million tons from the United States, are ahead of last year's total of 8.4 million tons but are still short of the 10-million-ton target set at the world food conference.

The increased food aid will be needed, however. Despite better harvests, the import requirements of the poorest nations for the 1975-76 crop year will apparently be the same as last year.

Assistance to agriculture in developing countries has risen 65 per cent in real terms since 1972, according to Mr. Minear, with loans to agriculture by the World Bank more than tripling to $1.8 billion in 1975.

Nevertheless, the council report concludes that "the basic world food situation remains insecure," with "long-run food production trends in the developing countries still inadequate to meet their rising needs." The average annual food production increase in the developing countries for the last five years has been 2.5 per cent, just under the 2.6-per-cent annual increase in population and well below their 2.9-per-cent average annual increase in the 1960s.

French Prices Rise

PARIS, Aug. 2 (AP-DJ).—France's industrial wholesale price index rose 0.5 per cent in June to 203.8 from a revised 202.7 in May and was 9.1 per cent above the index of June 1975, provisional figures show.

Market Closed

All banks and the stock exchange were closed in Toronto Monday for a civic holiday.

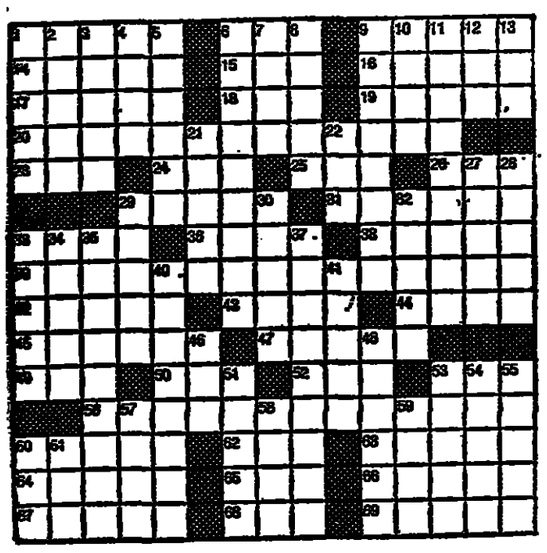
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Confound
6 Kind of action
9 Gave chapter and verse
14 Poison
15 Tokyo's old name
16 Be grandiloquent
17 Jackets
18 Insect egg
19 South African leader
20 Insincere
23 Before
24 Sought election
25 The —— (Boston)
26 Dander
29 Release
32 Lodestone, to Cicero
33 Gluck
36 Imperfect goods: Abbr.
38 Bandman Xavier
39 Skimpy biography
42 Light beam
43 Affirmative of a sort
44 Drunkards
45 Makes a request
47 Pacific feasts
49 —— Hill
50 Long-tailed ape
52 Economic indicator: Abbr.
53 Hoo's partner
56 Weather phenomenon
60 —— in the face
62 Add up
63 Man's nickname
64 Spondulix
65 Western state: Abbr.
66 Spanish, for one
67 Home ——
68 Scand. country
69 Certain ages

DOWN

1 Tête- ——
2 Drive
3 Nerve-cell process
4 Vitality
5 Guarantee
6 Confederate soldiers
7 Norse god
8 Mess up
9 Request to Little Sheba
10 Dies ——
11 Reprimand
12 Air-board initials
13 Room
21 Let Mother do the cooking
22 Drone
27 Respond
28 Northern Europeans
29 Metallic fabrics
30 Projecting window
32 Educated ——
33 Strong man of myth
34 Asian capital
35 Fruit-store purchase
37 Ex-Cardinal star
40 Did well at golf
41 Famous Western film
46 To's partner
48 Result
51 River for Burns
52 Heavy knife
54 Constellation
55 Signs
57 Shade of blue
58 Arena animal
59 Shade
60 Latin verb
61 Plant



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	25	77	Clear	MADRID	27	81	Clear
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Showers	MILAN	23	73	Cloudy
ANKARA	26	79	Clear	MONTREAL	15	59	Fair
ATHENS	27	81	Clear	MOSCOW	25	77	Clear
BEIRUT	31	88	Clear	MUNICH	16	61	Cloudy
BELGRADE	29	84	Cloudy	NEW YORK	23	73	Partly Cloudy
BERLIN	17	63	Overcast	NICE	24	75	Clear
BRUSSELS	17	63	Overcast	OSLO	17	63	Overcast
BUCHAREST	28	82	Clear	PARIS	21	70	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	29	84	Cloudy	PRAGUE	19	66	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	25	77	Clear	ROME	26	79	Fair
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Clear	SOFIA	14	57	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	28	83	Clear	STOCKHOLM	20	68	Cloudy
DUBLIN	17	63	Overcast	TEHRAN	40	104	Fair
EDINBURGH	19	66	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	30	86	Clear
FLORENCE	25	77	Clear	TUNIS	29	84	Clear
FRANKFURT	19	66	Cloudy	VIENNA	29	86	Cloudy
GENEVA	30	86	Clear	WARSAW	15	59	Cloudy
HELSINKI	18	64	Overcast	WASHINGTON	24	75	Partly Cloudy
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable	ZURICH	16	61	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Clear				
LISBON	30	86	Clear				
LONDON	21	70	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

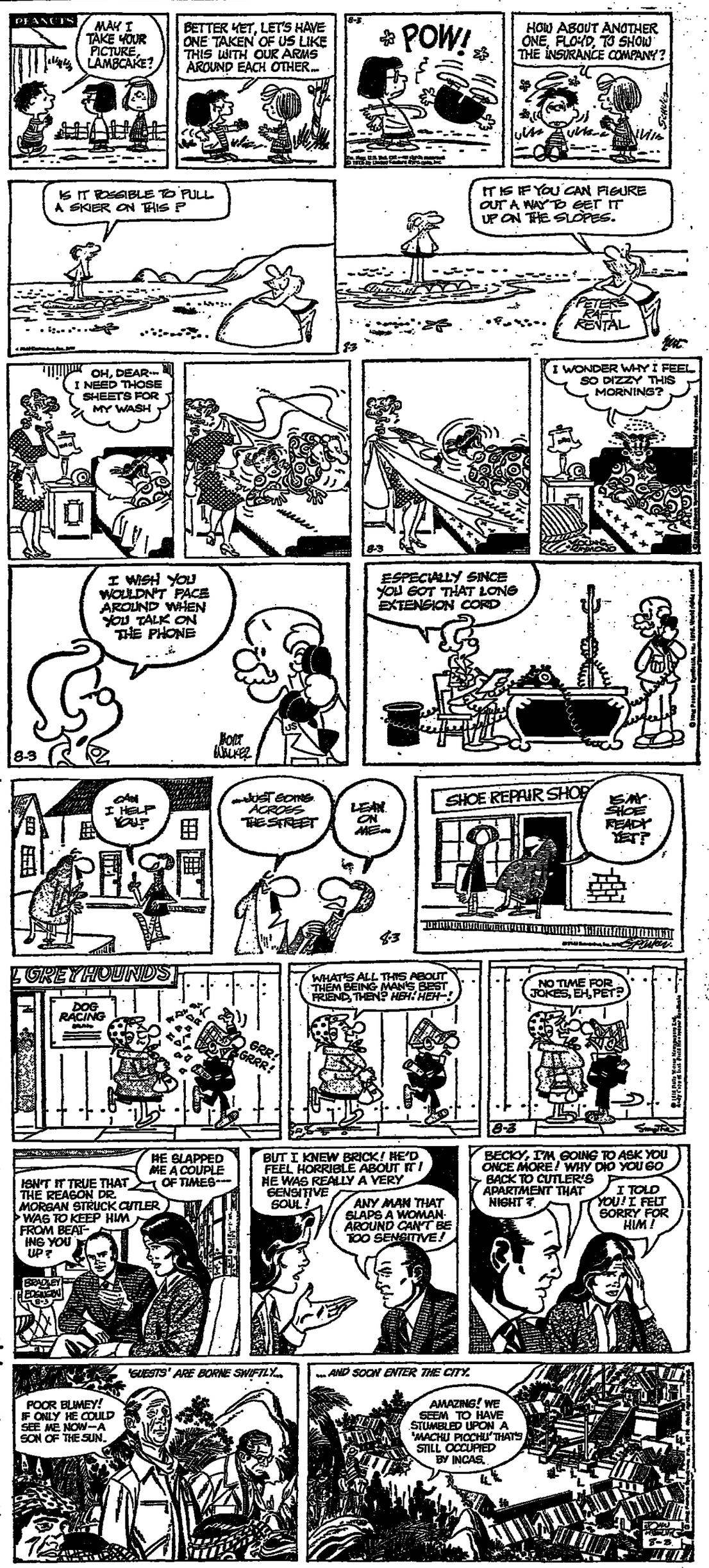
ADVERTISEMENT

August 2, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.48
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd	$8.48
Austral. Select Fd	$2.78
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF212.10
— (d) Conbar	SF767
— (d) Grobar	SF584
— (d) Stockbar	SF898
(w) Bowninvest	$14.02
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$13.93
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	$4.85
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd.	$7.96
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.68
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$8.29
(d) Capital Bentinvest	LF1,137
(d) Caribico Open-End	$130.85
(d) Citadel Fund	$3.12
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$829.71
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	$37.77
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$11.35
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.90
CREDIT SUISSE:	
(d) Actions Suisses	SF255.25
— (d) Canasec	SF529
— (d) C.S. Funds-Bonds	SF71
— (d) C.S. Funds-Int'l	SF67.75
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF32.25
— (d) Usec	SF663
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF119.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.50
(d) CSF Fund	SF24.33
(d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.63
(w) D.G.O.	$39.76
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.10
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.96
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$12.17
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,035
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM230.90
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM71.30
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$16.07
(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$53.40
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$17.28
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$29.92
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$11.01
(w) First Int'l's Fd.	$123.37
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$13.95
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$29.06
(w) Fleming S.A.	$55.58
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$28.15
(w) Fonselect Issue Pr.	SF1,756
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF12.47
(d) Fondital	$10.11
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.49
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$6.72
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$3.87
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$12.28
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$39.98
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$8.27
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.	$7.99
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV	$7.365
(i) H.O.L.T. Hobet	$25.69
(d) Icofund	$9.73
(d) Interfund S.A.	$3.93
(w) Intermarket Fund	$113.35
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)	$27.60
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.43
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$34.37
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$8.20
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A.	$7.46
(d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.	$7.76
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$14.47
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$51.34
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$17.21
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$45.00
— (r) Jard. Sth East Asia	$12.54
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,646
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$11.42
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$21.05
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold	$31.37
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
— (w) L&ST Multi-way Fd.	SF427
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF352
(w) Luxfund	$19.53
(m) Magnum Fund Ltd.	$36.96
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.09
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.37
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$2.05
(w) N.A.M.F.	$89.41
(w) Nippon Fund	$42.43
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.37
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$6.59
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.75
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:	
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund	$1.00
— (w) Sterling Fund	$1.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$23.37
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,902
(d) Rentinvest	LF886
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.43
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF61.25
Share Realty N.V.	$15.51
Share International N.V.	$4.88
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$13.04
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM89.20
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,574.50
— (r) Securswiss	SF943
(d) Soros Fund	$255.19
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF468.25
— (d) Intervalor	SF66
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF373.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF216.75
(d) Valr. Bond Select	SF90.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF95.03
(w) Talent Global Fund	$9.00
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$27.15
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$37.52
(w) Transpacific Fund	$20.75
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF35
— (d) Bond Invest	SF10.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF111
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF90.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF64
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF17.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF360
— (d) Safit South. Afr. Sh.	SF121.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Et. Sec.	SF178.50
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM16.65
— (d) Europafonds	DM31.90
— (d) Unifonds	DM20.10
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.85
— (d) Unispecial I	DM60.95
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$3.06
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$11.72
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.20
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,372.57
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,532.72
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$424.33
(w) Worldwide Securities	$49.22
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,930.56

DM — Deutsche Mark; e — Ex-dividend; * — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change 2/7 $10 to $1 per unit.



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FRUMO

PEXLE

YANTID

BUBYCH



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

THE "○○○○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FUROR ELATE STUDIO DURESS

Answers: *Could be the last single purchase a girl makes*—A TROUSSEAU

BOOKS

THE BEST YEARS: 1945-1950

By Joseph C. Goulden. Atheneum. 468 pp. $15

Reviewed by Richard Lingeman

As World War II ground to an end, a mood of rising expectation swept through a civilian populace weary of home-front shortages and through 15 million servicemen and women weary of military rigamarole and fighting and dying on obscure coral atolls in the Pacific.

Peace was a word breathed with fervor, and the high priests of advertising stocked the post-war paradise with an inventory of shiny new civilian goods, advertised in mouth-watering colors.

The war had left many Americans with money in their pockets from high war plant wages, and, after four years of relative self-denial, they needed new cars, new tires, new clothes, new homes, new appliances.

The popular song "There's a Great Day Comin' Mañana" promised, "There'll be strawberries floating in cream," while a GI doggerel had it, "the best years approach, for you and I."

Yet there were anxieties too—about wartime infidelity and profiteering, about a possible depression, about the shape of the postwar world.

How did it all work out for those expectant Americans? That is the question Joseph C. Goulden addresses in "The Best Years," a history of America between 1945 and 1950.

Of course there is no way the historian can objectively determine if any period of time was the "best" or worst; the question ultimately reduces itself to a public-opinion poll, like the one Sam Goldwyn actually took before deciding on the title for a movie he was making about returning veterans.

For what it's worth, Goldwyn's 1946 poll produced positive responses, and he gave the go-ahead to his scriptwriter's working-title, "The Best Years of Our Lives."

The picture's box-office success perhaps confirmed that there was indeed a new hope abroad in the land, despite a lowering cloud of strikes, meat shortages and anxieties about Soviet intentions. There was civilian ambivalence about all those returning veterans (newspapers played up veteran-goes-berserk stories), yet they also emanated a purposefulness, a resolve to live brave new lives.

America was still an unchallenged world power, and there was a lingering sense of national pride over defeating the Axis.

A residue of the international good feeling engendered by wartime alliances remained, the United Nations was still a new Jerusalem on the shores of Lake Success. "World government" and "Atlantic Union" were debated earnestly across the land.

This evanescent but palpable national mood serves as Goulden's overture, but he soon gets down to his real business, which is recounting and interpreting the politics, economics, social changes, fads, pastimes of the period.

He plunges into his material with energy and gusto and the hustle of the veteran on a post-war campus who told Time reporter, trying to get where have been if there had war"—before rushing o

The result is popul in the best sense: Re journalism that marsh coherent portrait a wi of data on events large that were familiar, a broad outline, to the lived through them.

After the great 1945-1946, when, unde from the home folks to boys home, President man allowed the arm to dissolve, many of t veterans enrolled in other training schools GI bill.

The degree became passer to the good life puses were swollen jacketed veterans wh hastily erected Quonset ed families in crow apartments.

With the veterans l living the life of a man (members—unemp rans—could collect $ for 52 weeks), the civi my was wracked by 1945 and 1946. Labor a direct legacy of t Goulden shows.

During the war, w War Labor Board co risen only 15 per c prices, held down fair fully by the Office of ministration, had go per cent. But, more the war had bestowe ployment and payche ed by overtime.

When reconversion layoffs and no more workers were scared a

In the vanguard w Reuther and his U Workers, battling Gen and demanding that pany "open the boo the railroad brother John L. Lewis's coal tempted to throw th around, however, a hit less Harry S Truman famous temper and unions down with th strikers' draft bill thi servative Sen. Robert fascistic.

So it went. The were swept in by t 1946 elections on popular dissatisfactio ing two words ("ha and three "C's" ("C confusion and corrupt

They began ir everything in sight, eventually, Alger Hi terrible McCarthyism

TV burgeoned. Rad movies fell on hard

The Russians, no brave allies of the wa aganda movies, expl own A-bomb and the of nuclear destructio planted in the natio

Had enough? Well t best of times afte bellum tristesse. Indee pressing to read in Years" how mean an and bigoted and apath icans can be.

The best years ga Truman Doctrine an war, the seeds of Mc Levittowns and suburb and the Dixiecrats.

Still this robust boo with facts, grappling issues, leaves us at tin rated or at least enter ter all, as H. L. Me of political convention spectacle that counts spectacle is here, in

Richard Lingeman staff of The New York

Solution to Previous Puzzle

H	A	N	D	■	R	A	P	I	D	■	A	S	H	E
A	L	A	E	■	E	T	K	N	O	■	G	L	O	W
M	O	S	E	Y	A	L	O	N	G	■	R	A	C	E
S	T	A	R	E	D	A	T	■	S	M	A	C	K	S
■	■	■	S	M	E	W	■	B	L	A	N	K	■	■
■	A	S	K	E	R	■	B	U	I	L	D	E	R	S
T	R	A	I	N	■	G	R	O	F	E	■	N	E	E
S	T	U	N	■	D	I	A	N	E	■	B	I	N	G
A	I	N	■	H	E	L	I	O	■	G	I	A	N	T
R	E	T	R	A	C	E	D	■	B	A	D	G	E	■
■	■	■	E	A	R	L	S	■	G	I	L	A	■	■
C	O	R	N	E	A	■	T	R	A	M	P	L	E	S
A	S	I	E	■	S	N	A	I	L	S	P	A	C	E
P	O	N	E	■	S	E	A	M	Y	■	L	I	C	E
P	E	G	S	■	E	A	S	E	S	■	E	D	E	N

BRIDGE — By Alan

There was some irony in the diagramed deal from a recent tournament. Pairs who reached the reasonable contract of six hearts divided into two groups: The match-point players who strove to make an overtrick went one down, while the less-ambitious declarers who were content to make 12 tricks found that they had acquired a fortuitous overtrick.

In the bidding shown, South had a rebid problem after the two-club response, and his decision to jump to three hearts was not unreasonable. North's sequence of bids virtually demanded a slam if South could control spades, and South elected to play in hearts rather than diamonds.

After the lead of the spade king, South won with the ace and reviewed his prospects. He decided that he could afford to take a quick spade discard on dummy's clubs, preserving a chance of making an overtrick if the diamond king was well-placed. He therefore cashed the club queen, led to the heart king, and played the club ace, throwing the spade jack. He was somewhat disconcerted when West ruffed, and eventually had to fall back, unsuccessfully, on the diamond finesse.

Some less-greedy de to the heart king at trick, returned to the and drew trumps To of 12 tricks, they cro diamond ace, spurning for the spade discard surprised and delight that they had accide lected the diamond scored an overtrick.

	NORTH ♠ 1032 ♡ K ◇ AQ53 ♣ AK87	
WEST ♠ KQ764 ♡ 974 ◇ 9742 ♣ 9		EAS ♠ 9 ♡ 10 ◇ K ♣ J1
	SOUTH (D ♠ AJ ♡ AQJ8 ◇ J1085 ♣ Q	

Neither side was able. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♡	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
3 ♡	Pass	4 ◇	Pass
5 ◇	Pass	5 ♡	Pass
6 ♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade

هكذا من الأصل

mpic Games Streak to End

From Wire Dispatches

AL, Aug. 2.—The curtain came down Olympics last night, too late though ale streaker or to cover the embarrass- host nation.

ecame the first host in the Olympics won a gold medal, its last chance its show-jumping team failed to main- yesterday afternoon. In the night, el Leduc, a French Canadian musician, world and Olympic streaking records ff all his clothes and cavorting among ly dressed young women at the begin- closing ceremony. An Olympic Stadium 0,000 watched the embarrassment to "intensive" security measures.

faced volunteer's one-minute show, in- ance or two, inspired laughter from the and most of the discord that had he XXI Olympiad was forgotten— ti- seven Montreal cops finally caught out of sight of the crowd, according ciated Press reporter, beat him over with a shoulder bag he had carried. as jail.

une the young man appeared, Lord resident of the International Olympic and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre deau had just taken their seats and ung women had just started stepping t of a series of dances.

ers had appeared wearing white capes. festivities began they deployed across turf to form five big rings, then eir capes to make the five colored e Olympic symbol—Red, Green, Blue, Black.

s are supposed to stand for the five but the black one could have been this dance, for the games of the XXI ere boycotted by virtually all countries ican continent.

march-in began, led by an Indian odest proportions and brand new cos- formation representing an arrowhead. 500 Indians had been recruited for s performance, 300 of whom were pale- feathered headdresses.)

em came the massed flags of partici- ons, then more Indians in red, blue, buckskin, then six to eight athletes country that still had that many on s.

tes marched eight or 10 abreast with- to nationality. They were dressed casually, mostly in windbreakers and slacks, and many a scenic squaw was among them.

When all had filed in, detachments of visitors alternating with platoons of Indians, Lord Killanin headed for a rostrum just inside the running tracks. At the end of the big oval where the Olympic flame was burning, a couple in native Greek costumes—she had a dirndl and he wore baggy pants—raised the flag of Greece, where the Olympics originated.

A youth in red bib overalls and a young woman with a red apron hoisted Canada's Maple Leaf to exuberant cheering. Then a Russian couple—green smock and blue pantaloons—raised the hammer and sickle of the Soviet Union, host nation for the Games of 1980.

First in French and then in English, Lord Killanin read script: He thanked a variety of hosts—Queen Elizabeth II, who had opened the Games two weeks ago; Premier Trudeau and others for their hospitality. When he got to Montreal's Mayor Jean Drapeau, the stadium erupted with applause.

Formally, he declared these Games closed and called upon "the youth of all countries to assemble four years from now at Moscow, there to celebrate with us the Games of the XXII Olympiad."

There was irony in those words, for the youth of all countries had not assembled here. Thirty countries had walked out in political or ideological protest, the first mass boycott since the ancient Greek festival was revived in 1896.

Considering the quarrels that beset these Games, there was further irony in his next words: "May they (the youth of all countries) display cheerfulness, unity and sportsmanship and concord so that the Olympic torch will be carried on with ever greater eagerness, courage and honor for the good of humanity throughout the ages."

Up on the tallest pole went the Olympic flag. Cannon boomed salute. When the brass was back in the royal box, four women athletes lowered the Olympic flag and it was carried from the playground by eight men. Maynard Ferguson, Canada's favorite trumpeter, played his horn. He was all in white like a Good Humor man.

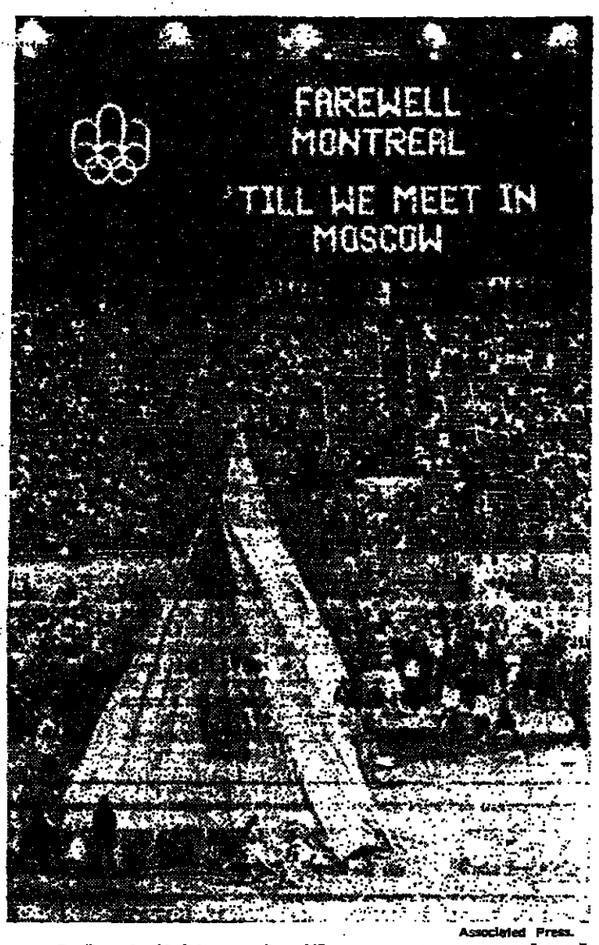
The Olympic flame flickered out. The flag bearers marched out with their colors. Athletes and Indians joined hands for a snake dance around five big tepees in the circles made by the dancers.

On the television screens appeared the words: "Adieu Montreal, à Bientôt Moscow," and "Farewell Montreal, Till We Meet in Moscow." Two young tumblers with their shirttails out did cartwheels and backflips on the grass. The party was over.



Associated Press.

REVEALING END—Male streaker invades the field as the closing ceremonies for the Olympic Games begin...



Associated Press.

...and the festivities end with message on scoreboard as Indian tepees adorn the field of the Olympic Stadium.

ce Willing ake Back Olympics

S, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—called for the Olym- s to be returned to ent cradle, and stag- nently among the es and vineyards of n Peloponnese.

ove to permanent ns close to ancient would. Prime Min- stantine Karamanlis allow the Games to ed to the "supreme pedestal" where they ed by their origin- re than 2,000 years.

unlis made his pro- a letter to to Lord president of the In- al Olympic Com-

ng to records, the ere held at Olympia 776 until AD 393. e revived in 1896 in

e Victor nping Prix

AL, Aug. 2 (UPI).— Hubert Parot and ier each recorded only over a 14-obstacle e second round yester- their team to its first in equestrian grand mping, the last event Olympics.

grand prix champion ckemoehle led a trio lermans to two-fault s in giving the de- ampions the silver

finished third, thanks ric Wauters, who re- composure after his e Slitte, refused the cle. Wauters finished ond-round ride with enalty points to boost front of the United point.

EDAL STANDINGS

	Gold	Silver	Br.	Total
.....	47	43	35	125
...	40	25	26	90
...	34	35	25	94
...	10	12	17	39
.....	9	6	10	25
.....	8	6	11	25
.....	7	8	9	24
.....	6	4	3	13
.....	4	9	14	27
.....	4	5	12	21
.....	4	2	0	6
.....	4	1	0	5
.....	3	5	5	13
.....	2	7	4	13
.....	2	3	3	8
.....	2	2	4	8
.....	2	1	1	4
.....	2	2	5	9
.....	1	1	4	6
.....	1	1	2	4
.....	1	1	0	2
.....	1	1	0	2
.....	1	1	0	2
.....	1	0	2	3
.....	1	0	1	2
.....	1	0	0	1
.....	0	5	6	11
.....	0	3	3	6
.....	0	2	3	5
.....	0	2	0	2
.....	0	2	0	2
.....	0	1	4	5
.....	0	1	1	2
.....	0	1	0	1
.....	0	1	0	1
.....	0	0	2	2
.....	0	0	1	1
.....	0	0	1	1
.....	0	0	1	1
.....	0	0	1	1
.....	0	0	1	1

cate medals awarded in some events.)

Tennis Victor

LACID, N.Y., Aug. 2 —Top-seeded Denis of France defeated ryman Hervé Gan- 6-3, yesterday in the e American Express- d tennis Club cham-

Jenner Doesn't Fail Himself In Getting Top Athlete Honor

By Dave Anderson

MONTREAL, Aug. 2 (NYT).—In his idle moments between the decathlon events, Bruce Jenner covered his red "USA" track shirt with a gray T-shirt that implored, "Feet, don't fail me now."

They didn't. Neither did his arms and his legs and his torso and his heart and, most of all, his concentration. In accumulating a world record total of 8,618 points, and winning the Olympic gold medal by more than 300 points, Jenner didn't fail himself. He was supposed to win the 10-event competition and he did. He's now the ninth American to win the Olympic decathlon in the grand tradition of Bill Toomey, Rafer Johnson, Milt Campbell, Bob Mathias twice, Glenn Morris, Jim Bausch, Harold Osborn and Jim Thorpe, although Thorpe later was disqualified for the sin of having played minor league baseball.

But he's the first decathlete, as they call themselves now, to train with world-class athletes in his events rather than with other decathletes. That's why Jenner suddenly is a name known throughout the world after all his years of obscurity. That's the way it is with the Olympic decathlon champion. Until he wins it, virtually nobody knows him. But after he wins it, his name lives on like the Olympic flame.

"If you train with decathlon men," says Jenner, "you can't visualize that you can do much better. But if you throw the discus with Mac Wilkins or throw the shot with Al Fuerback, then they're 20 feet ahead of me. You learn much more that way."

But somewhere along the way, Jenner learned more than how to run, jump and throw. For an Olympic decathlon champion, the most difficult challenge is the 11th event—his future. But after his 4:12.61 time in the 1,500-meter run assured his victory, Jenner behaved as Nathan Hale might have. After crossing the finish line, he suddenly had a small American flag thrust at him and he waved it with his left hand. On the other side of the brick-red track, he threw the flag into the crowd, as if were a miniature javelin.

"I don't know where that guy came from," he was saying about an hour later. "The guy just gave me the flag."

Jenner suddenly is the only American star here. As he circled the track, the Americans cheered and he waved. Then he trotted over to his blond wife, Chrystie, who was wearing a yellow tee shirt with "Go Jenner Go" on the wrong side.

"It's over," he told her, "we did it."

Chrystie Jenner, a United Airlines stewardess, is the primary breadwinner. Bruce sells some insurance in San Jose, Calif., but not much. Mostly he trained for the Olympic decathlon.

"She has just as much invested as I do," he said later. "She works at a job she didn't really like so that I had time to train."

But now, after the gold medal was hung over his Prince Valiant haircut, he kissed it and waved to the thousands who had waited in the Olympic Stadium and clapped impatiently for the victory ceremony. His discus mentor, Mac Wilkins, had called the Olympics "just another track meet" but Jenner disagreed.

"If you get down to basics, yes, it is just another track meet. I've competed against all the other guys before," he said. "But boy, when you look up in the stands and see 68,000 people, you know it's not just another track meet—we had 125 at the national AAU decathlon. And when you see the Olympic rings up there, you know it's not just another track meet."

Mac Wilkins also had called his discus gold medal "an achievement for myself" but Jenner showed better manners.

"I did all the work," Jenner said, "but I grew up in a country that allowed me to do what I wanted to do."

As for the future, Jenner will be very careful. He remembers how "Mark Spitz jumped on the Bob Hope show and just died and there went the credibility of the seven gold medals." And after his gold medal ceremony Friday, Jenner talked about credibility again.

"I feel I've built up a lot of credibility as an athlete and I don't want to do anything to tarnish that," he said. "But this was my last meet."

Gymnast to Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 2 (UPI).—Romanian gymnast Nadia Comaneci and her Olympics teammates will give a special performance here in October, it has been announced.

Top A's to Gain 2d Place

Twins Win 2 Without Pretensions

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Aug. 2 (UPI).—Minnesota Twins' manager Gene Mauch is reluctant to label his second-place team "contenders."

The Twins have won seven straight, 12 of their last 14, and have moved a half game ahead of the Oakland A's in the battle for second place, nine games behind the leading Kansas City Royals in the American League West.

"I've been around this game for a long time but I get just as excited as the players and fans when you get a streak like this going," said Mauch. "I guess I've been with teams that have been as hot as we are now, but I don't know if I have ever been with a team that has come back from such big deficits so many times."

Mauch, instead of calling his team bonafide contenders, says, "I will say that we're a hell of a lot better off than we were."

The Twins won 6-2 and 8-7 yesterday. Steve Luebber (1-2) tries to give them a five-game series sweep when he faces Oakland's Mike Torrez (8-9) tonight.

In the first game yesterday, reliever Stan Bahnsen walked Roy Smalley with the bases loaded in the 12th inning to force home the winning run.

In the nightcap, Mike Cubbage and Larry Hisle combined for five hits to help the Twins win. Recalled from the Twins' Tacoma farm club Saturday, Tom Johnson pitched the final 2 2-3 innings of the nightcap for the victory.

White Sox 2, Angels 1

At Anaheim, Calif., Ralph Garr opened the eighth inning with a triple and scored on Lamar Johnson's one-out grounder to give Rich Gossage his first victory in his last eight decisions as Chicago edged the Angels, 2-1.

Indians 4, Brewers 3

At Milwaukee, Ray Fosse singled home Tommy Smith with one out in the 10th inning to give Cleveland a 4-3 victory over the Brewers. Smith opened the inning with a single, took second on Buddy Bell's sacrifice and scored on Fosse's check-swing single to centerfield.

Rangers 5, Royals 4

At Kansas City, Gaylord Perry won his first game since June 30 and Gene Clines drove in three runs as Texas won its second game in a row for the first time in two weeks beating the Royals, 8-4. Clines highlighted a three-run rally in the second with a two-run single and drove in another run with a single in the seventh. Texas put together its winning rally against starter and loser Andy Hassler in the third. Hassler is 0-7 this season and has lost 18 games in a row, one short of the American League record set 60 years ago.

Phillies 7, Mets 6
Phillies 2, Mets 0

At New York, Wayne Twitchell picked up his first victory of the season, with relief help from Ron Schueler, and Mike Schmidt hit his 27th homer to give Philadelphia a 2-0 victory and a doubleheader sweep of the Mets. In the first game, the Phillies edged the Mets, 7-6, in 11 innings when Jay Johnstone scored from first on Gary Maddox's two-out single.

Dodgers 4, Giants 1
Dodgers 4, Giants 3

At San Francisco, Bill Russell's sacrifice fly scored Steve Garvey in the 10th inning to give Los Angeles a 4-3 victory in the second game and a sweep of a doubleheader with the Giants. The Dodgers won the opener, 4-1.

In the second game, Garvey led off the 10th with a single, stole second, went to third on an infield error and scored on Russell's long fly to center field.

Bill Buckner had three hits and scored three runs as Los Angeles won the first game. Buckner had a double, two singles and a walk in five at bats.

Allen Trouble

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP).—Dick Allen has been placed on the 15-dayy disabled list by the Philadelphia Phillies after the controversial slugger had a closed-door meeting with manager Danny Ozark.

Allen, after being AWOL for two days, was in uniform for Friday night's game with the New York Mets at Shea Stadium before being on the disabled list.

To take Allen's spot on the roster, the Phillies reinstated second baseman Tony Taylor.

For his disappearing act two days ago, Allen had been docked two days' pay, an estimated $2,000 of his reported $200,000 yearly salary.

The Phillies said they didn't know why the 35-year-old first baseman left Wednesday night's game early and then failed to report for Thursday's game with Chicago.

The only hint that the ballclub has as to why Allen disappeared was the stalemate over his contract negotiations, but general manager Paul Owens discounted that as the reason.

Allen, after hitting .233 in 1975, was cut 20 per cent from his reported contract of $250,000. He then refused to sign a contract for 1976 and is playing out the option year of his pact to become a free agent.

Allen is hitting .289 with 13 home runs and 49 runs batted in.

Allen, during his turbulent major league career that began with the Phillies when he was rookie of the year in 1964, has disappeared without permission several times.

Rain Reverses Blurred Verdict In Title Fight

PUSAN, South Korea, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—The referee crowned the wrong champion in a World Boxing Council light-featherweight title fight here yesterday because he said he could not read the rain-soaked scorecard.

American referee Larry Rozadilla first gave the points decision to defending champion Ricoberto Riasco of Panama after the 15-round contest against South Korean challenger Yum Dong-Kyung. But after Riasco had left the stadium, angry fans and Korean boxing officials rushed into the ring and surrounded the referee in a heated protest.

About 25 minutes later, in pouring rain, Rozadilla changed the decision.

"I raised Yum's hand alright," Rozadilla said. "I admitted my mistake and I corrected myself. The 'score' paper was so blurred in the rain, I couldn't see very well at first."

Lauda Is Still Critical

MANNHEIM, West Germany, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—Doctors struggling to save the life of world motor-racing champion Niki Lauda, injured when his car crashed and burst into flames during the West German Grand Prix yesterday, said today his condition still is "critical."

A medical bulletin said the 27-year-old Austrian driver, who suffered severe burns and internal injuries, was conscious, but needed an artificial respirator to breathe.

Prof. Klaus Peter, in charge of the intensive care unit of Mannheim's University Clinic where Lauda is being treated, said the next 10 to 14 days would be critical. "Only after that period can we say whether Niki Lauda can be saved," Peter said.

His bulletin added: "Herr Lauda is conscious. But his life is still in danger." The champion's windpipe, mucous membranes and lungs were damaged when he inhaled smoke from his burning car. A broken cheekbone and multiple fractures to the thorax are further complicating his treatment.

Lauda, whose head is swathed in bandages because of his burns, was visited in the hospital by his wife of five months and his parents.

His Ferrari smashed into a barrier and caught fire on the second lap in yesterday's race at Nuerburgring.

The driver had just come into the pits to change from wet to dry weather tires, a statement by the race organizers said, "As the Austrian went into the gentle corner, the left wheels of his car went over the edge of the Tarmac (corner). A rear wheel came adrift, and the vehicle broke through the restraining fences, whirled back across the track and caught fire. The following two cars then piled up."

Brett Lunger of the United States, driving a Surtees-Ford, hit Lauda's car a glancing blow and Harald Ertl of West Germany, in his Hesketh, hit Lunger.

Lunger, Ertl and Arturo Merzario of Italy pulled Lauda out of his burning Ferrari.

The race was won by James Hunt of Britain in a McLaren-Ford.

"I hope Lauda will be back racing soon," Hunt said. "I want to win the championship racing against him, not in his absence." He now has 44 points to Lauda's 58.

Lauda never made a secret of disliking the track with its seemingly endless turns and steep changes in elevation.

Speaking on behalf of other drivers, he recently described the track as "too fast and too dangerous."

Allin Winner Over Crenshaw By One Stroke

SUTTON, Mass., Aug. 2 (UPI).—Buddy Allin birdied the 16th hole with a 20-foot putt yesterday and left a dozen golfers behind to capture the $200,000 Pleasant Valley Classic.

The decorated Vietnam war veteran, third here last year, shot a 1-under-par 70 on the final round for a total of 277, 7 under par. Ben Crenshaw, the PGA tour's leading money winner, finished one stroke behind, also with a final 70.

In winning his fifth tournament since joining the tour in 1970, Allin picked up $40,000. Crenshaw added $22,800 to advance his year's earnings to $213,201.

Lee Elder, twice runner-up at Pleasant Valley, sagged to a 74 on the final round, but managed a third-place tie at 279 with Lanny Wadkins and Bob Menne. Six golfers finished three strokes back at 280, including third-round leader Mac McLendon, who closed with 77.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	61	39	.610	—
Baltimore	52	49	.515	9 1/2
Cleveland	50	50	.500	11
Detroit	48	52	.480	13
Boston	47	54	.465	14 1/2
Milwaukee	43	55	.439	17
Western Division				
Kansas City	61	40	.604	—
Minnesota	53	50	.515	9
Oakland	53	51	.510	9 1/2
Texas	48	52	.485	12
Chicago	46	56	.451	15 1/2
California	45	60	.429	18

Sunday's Results

Minnesota 8, Oakland 7 (1st).
Minnesota 6, Oakland 2 (2d).
Boston 5, New York 4.
Baltimore 4, Detroit 3.
Cleveland 4, Milwaukee 3.
Chicago 2, California 1.
Texas 8, Kansas City 4.

Monday's Games

Oakland at Minnesota, n.
Baltimore at Milwaukee, n.
Boston at Cleveland, n.
Detroit at New York, n.
(Only games scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	69	32	.683	—
Pittsburgh	56	45	.554	13
New York	52	54	.491	19 1/2
Chicago	44	59	.427	25
St. Louis	42	57	.424	26
Montreal	35	61	.365	31 1/2
Western Division				
Cincinnati	67	38	.638	—
Los Angeles	56	46	.549	9 1/2
Houston	55	52	.514	12
San Diego	49	57	.462	18 1/2
Atlanta	46	57	.447	20
San Francisco	46	60	.434	21 1/2

(Monday's game not included.)

Sunday's Results

Philadelphia 7, New York 6 (11).
Philadelphia 2, New York 0 (2d).
Montreal 2, Pittsburgh 0.
Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 5, San Diego 4.
Houston 6, Atlanta 0
Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 1 (1st).
Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3 (2d).

Monday's Games

Montreal at New York, n.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh, n.
Philadelphia at Chicago, n.
San Diego at Atlanta, n.
Houston at San Francisco, n.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 2
(Only games scheduled.)

Simpson of NFL Bills Is Expected to Retire This Week

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (NYT).—This is the week that O. J. Simpson must make up his mind either to retire from pro football or to return to Buffalo and play for the Bills. It is expected to be retirement for Simpson at age 29 after seven seasons in the National Football League. When he retired under somewhat similar circumstances a decade ago, Jim Brown was a year older and he had played nine seasons.

Brown, the Cleveland star, gave up because he was committed by contract to finish a movie, "The Dirty Dozen," whose production had been delayed by poor weather while on location in England. The Browns were fining Brown for every day he was absent from training camp and after a spat with the owner, Art Modell, he packed it in.

No one is indispensable. The Browns replaced big Jim with Leroy Kelly, who gained 1,141 yards that year, and they won division titles in three of the next four seasons.

Simpson's commitment is to his wife to play on the West Coast, preferably in Los Angeles where the family lives. But Carroll Rosenbloom, the Rams' owner, did not think he needed Simpson badly enough to give up Jack Youngblood, the defensive end who is the team's best player. Lawrence McCutcheon and a first draft choice to the Bills in exchange for O. J. So talk of a trade to accommodate Simpson ceased.

Running back is the Ram's strongest position with McCutcheon, Jim Bertelsen, John Cappelletti, Cullen Bryant, Rob Scribner and Rod Phillips on hand. Rosenbloom spurned Joe Namath similarly last year because he viewed the Jets quarterback as a potential cripple with too high a salary.

Which one was better, Simpson or Brown? That is a hard choice although there certainly has been no third comparable running back in the last 30 years. Brown had the better statistics. He averaged 1,368 yards gained for his nine seasons compared to a yearly average of 1,160 for Simpson, and Brown never missed a game.

The Syracuse alumnus also played for winning teams every year and enjoyed consistent coaches who had him carrying the ball about 280 times a season.

Simpson had injuries in his early years and losing coaches who did not know how to use him. But he also had the greatest single season of all, 1973, when he set records which will hold up for a while—most yards gained, season, 2,003; most yards gained, one game, 250; most games 100 yards or more, 11; most games 200 yards or more, three.

Vic Washington will take Simpson's place in Buffalo. He is a seasoned back who began in pro football, in Canada, the year before Simpson did and has had his ups and downs since then. The Bills acquired him from Houston last summer on waivers and he did a good job for them.

NFL Exhibitions

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (UPI).—The Seattle Seahawks made a gallant bid yesterday to become the first expansion team to win or tie their opening game. But 60,285 screaming hometown fans were disappointed when the 49ers tackled free agent quarterback Jim Zorn on San Francisco's two-yard line as time ran out in the National Football League exhibition game.

The Seahawks, who lost 27-20, had the ball on the 49ers' 15 as time was running out when Zorn dropped back for one last attempt.

"I dropped back and looked for tight-end Ron Howard or wide-receiver Don Clune, but saw an opening," he said.

That's when Zorn started a zig-zag scramble that filled the Kingdome with a roar from the crowd as he neared the goal line. But the 49ers slammed him to the artificial turf two yards short of stardom and a massive groan replaced the screams.

Zorn, who nearly made the Dallas squad last year, came on in the second half to complete 10 of 19 passes for 150 yards and two touchdowns.

First-year 49ers' coach Monte Clark took some of the luster off Zorn's heroics, saying: "We went with our second unit the entire second half, even when things started to go bad. But we wanted to see all our people."

Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal ..... 100 000 010—2 4 0
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000—0 5 2
Rogers (4-10) and Williams; Kison, Giusti (9) and Dyer, Sanguillen (8). L—Kison (8-7).

(First Game)

Phila. ..... 020 310 000 01—7 8 0
New York ... 000 400 101 00—6 10 0
Underwood, Schueler (4), Reed (5), McGraw (8), Garber (10) and McCarver; Apodaca, Sanders (7), Lockwood (10) and Grote. W—Garber (6-2). L—Apodaca (6-6). HR—Luzinski (16th).

(Second Game)

Philadelphia ... 000 002 000—2 6 0
New York ..... 000 000 000—0 7 2
Twitchell, Schueler (8) and Oates; Espinosa, Myrick (8) and Hodges. W—Twitchell (1-0). L—Espinosa (0-2). HR—Schmidt (27th).

San Diego ..... 200 000 002—4 7 0
Cincinnati ..... 020 102 00x—5 8 0
Jones, Metzger (7) and Kendall; Alcala, Fosnick (8) and Bench. W—Alcala (10-3). L—Jones (13-5). HR—Foster (25th), Kendall (5th).

St. Louis ... 000 000 001 0—1 5 0
Chicago ..... 000 000 010 1—2 5 0
Denny (5-5) and Ferguson; Burris (7-11) and Kitterwald.

Atlanta ..... 000 000 000—0 5 1
Houston ..... 011 002 02x—6 11 0
P. Niekro, Lemongello (8), Beard (7), Torrealba (8) and Pocoroba; Dierker (11-9), and Herrmann. L—P. Niekro (11-7). HR—Watson (13th).

(First Game)

Los Angeles ... 000 111 010—4 9 2
San Francisco . 000 100 000—1 10 2
Sutton, Hough (9) and Yeager; Barr, Moffitt (7), Heaverlo (9) and Bader. W—Sutton (12-8). L—Barr (9-7).

(Second Game)

Los Angeles ... 001 000 200 1—4 10 0
San Fran. ..... 100 002 002 0—3 9 2
Rhoden, Hough (9) and Rodriguez; Dressler, Lavelle (7), Williams (7), Heaverlo (10) and Bader. W—Hough (9-4). L—Heaverlo (3-3).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit ..... 000 000 300—3 12 1
Baltimore ..... 100 000 201—4 5 2
Bare, Hiller (7) and Freehan; Garland, Miller (7), Martinez (8), Holdsworth (9) and Dempsey. W—Holdsworth (2-0). L—Hiller (10-5). HR—Jackson (18th), Singleton (5th).

New York ..... 200 001 010—4 11 0
Boston ..... 000 200 002—5 9 0
Ellis, Lyle (8), Tidrow (9), Jackson (9) and Healy; Jones, Lee (6) and Montgomery. W—Lee (14). L—Tidrow (4-2). HR—Munson (10th).

Cleveland ..... 111 000 000 1—4 12 1
Milwaukee ... 000 010 020 0—3 6 3
Brown, Laroche (8), Buskey (8), Hood (8), Kern (10) and Fosse; Augustine, Broberg (8), Sadecki (9), Castro (9) and Moore. W—Hood (3-5). L—Castro (3-1).

(First Game)

Oakland ... 101 100 100 102—7 16 1
Minnesota . 001 000 012 103—8 16 3
Blue, Fingers (9), Lindblad (10), Johnson (12) and Tenace; Redfern, Johnson (7), Burgmeier (8), Campbell (10) and Borgmann, Wynegar (11). W—Campbell (12-7). L—Lindblad (4-4). HR—Rusick (9th).

(Second Game)

Oakland ..... 000 011 000—2 8 2
Minnesota ..... 100 012 01x—6 12 2
Abbott, Lindblad (6) and Haney, Newman (6); Hughes, Johnson (8) and Wynegar. W—Johnson (1-0). L—Abbott (2-3).

Chicago ..... 000 100 010—2 6 1
California ..... 000 000 100—1 5 2
Gossage (6-10) and Essian; Tanana (12-8) and Etcheberren

Texas ..... 032 100 200—8 14 1
Kansas City ... 210 000 001—4 10 1
Perry (10-8) and Sundberg; Hassler, Bruno (3), Bird (6), Mingori (9) and Martinez. L—Hassler (0-7).

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(Based on 250 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Brett, K.C.	100	404	82	141	.349
Merac, K.C.	96	376	63	110	.345
Bostock, Minn.	78	270	41	93	.344
Lefiore, Det.	84	332	62	127	.332
Munson, N.Y.	96	390	52	126	.323
Carew, Minn.	100	385	66	124	.320
Carty, Cleve.	97	350	48	110	.314
Garr, Chi.	95	348	41	108	.312
Lynn, Bost.	88	344	48	106	.308
Staub, Det.	100	370	46	113	.305

RUNS—Rivers, N.Y., 70; White, N.Y., 66; Carew, Minn., 66; North, Oak., 65; Otis, K.C., 64.

RUNS BATTED IN—Munson, N.Y., 67; Mayberry, K.C., 57; Burroughs, Texas, 65, Chamblis, N.Y., 64, Yastrzemski, Bost., 63.

HITS—Brett, K.C., 143; Lefiore, Det., 127; Rivers, N.Y., 127; Munson, N.Y., 126; Carew, Minn., 124.

DOUBLES — Otis, K.C., 26; Carty, Cle., 24; Rivers, N.Y., 24; Merac, K.C., 24; Evans, Bost., 23.

TRIPLES—Garner, Oak., 12; Brett, K.C., 9; Poquette, K.C., 7, Bumbry, Cal., 6, Lefiore, Det., 6, Otis, Chi., 6, Bostock, Minn., 6; Carew, Minn., 6.

HOME RUNS—Bando, Oak., 29, May, Balt., 19; Jackson, Ball., 18; Hendrick, Cle., 18; Yastrzemski, Bost., 16.

STOLEN BASES — North, Oak., 54; Baylor, Oak., 42; Patek, K.C., 39, Carew, Minn., 33; Lefiore, Det., 37; Campaneris, Oak., 37.

PITCHING (9 decisions) — Garland, Balt., 12-2, .857, 2.63; Campbell, Minn., 12-3, .857, 3.24, Fidrych, Det., 11-5, .786, 1.80; Leonard, K.C., 12-4, .750, 3.13; Figueroa, N.Y., 14-6, .700, 2.98; Bibby, Cle., 7-3, .700, 3.61; Bird, K.C., 9-4, .692, 3.45; Bill, N.Y., 11-5, .688, 3.13.

STRIKEOUTS—Ryan, Cal., 194; Tanana, Cal., 157; Bibleren, Texas, 131; Hunter, N.Y., 113; Jenkins, Bost., 112.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(Based on 250 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Oliver, Pitts.	93	377	57	128	.340
McBride, St. L.	70	267	39	90	.337
Griffey, Cin.	96	380	86	121	.336
Foster, Cin.	95	377	84	125	.332
Rose, Cin.	105	426	94	140	.329
Crawford, St. L.	82	286	40	92	.322
Robinson, Pitts.	78	280	44	90	.321
Johnstone, Phi.	79	280	41	89	.320
Geronimo, Cin.	94	310	42	99	.319
Maddox, Phi.	94	329	49	105	.319

RUNS—Rose, Cin., 94; Griffey, Cin., 86; Morgan, Cin., 81; Schmidt, Phi., 78; Monday, Chi., 70.

RUNS BATTED IN—Foster, Cin., 91; Morgan, Cin., 76; Kingman, N.Y., 72; Schmidt, Phi., 71; Luzinski, Phi., 70.

HITS — Rose, Cin., 140; Montanez, Atlanta, 132; Garvey, L.A., 129; Oliver, Pitts., 128; Foster, Cin., 125.

DOUBLES—Rose, Cin., 26, Madlock, Chi., 24; Johnstone, Phi., 24; Luzinski, Phi., 24; Zisk, Pitts., 24.

TRIPLES—Cash, Phi., 10; Tyson, St. L., 9; Parker, Pitts., 8; Geronimo, Cin., 8; Davis, S.D., 8.

HOME RUNS — Kingman, N.Y., 32; Schmidt, Phi., 27; Foster, Cin., 25; Robinson, Pitts., 18; Morgan, Cin., 18

STOLEN BASES—Taveras, Pitts., 37; Cedeno, Houst., 36; Morgan, Cin., 34; Brock, St. L., 30; Lopes, L.A., 30.

PITCHING (9 decisions) — Rhoden, L.A., 9-0, 1.000, 3.10; Norman, Cin., 10-2, .833, 2.27; Jones, S.D., 18-5, .783, 2.88; Alcala, Cin., 10-3, .769, 4.40; Zachry, Cin., 8-3, .750, 2.83; Carlton, Phi., 11-4, .733, 3.25; Candelaria, Pitts., 10-4, .714, 3.34; Lonborg, Phi., 12-5, .706, 2.70.

STRIKEOUTS — Seaver, N.Y., 156; Richard, Houst., 127; Messersmith, Atlanta, 124, P. Neikro, Atlanta, 117; Montefusco, S.F., 108.

Art Buchwald

A Sheer Coincidence

WASHINGTON—One of the big surprises of last week's dramatic political events was the sudden decision by John Connally to come out in support of President Ford. Mr. Connally visited Mr. Ford on Tuesday, the day after Ronald Reagan announced he had chosen Sen. Richard Schweiker as his potential vice-presidential candidate.



Buchwald

There were some cynical people in Washington who thought that Connally, who had remained neutral up until that moment, made the hurried trip to Washington after he was eliminated as a possible running mate on the Reagan ticket.

This, I have been assured by Connally's people, was not the case. Connally has always been "secretly" for President Ford, but he was just waiting for the most opportune time to come out for him publicly. The timing of it was sheer coincidence.

This is what really happened.

On Friday, three days before Reagan dropped his bombshell, Mr. Connally said to his wife, "Honey, I think we ought to fly up to Washington and tell Jerry Ford we support him."

"That's fine, John," his wife said. "But one of the calves is sick and we can't leave him today. Can't we go tomorrow?"

"All right," Connally said. "I don't imagine one day's delay in coming out for Ford will make any difference."

On Saturday Connally said, "Honey, are you packed so we can go to Washington and tell Jerry that we have decided he would make the best candidate for the presidential ticket?"

"My dress hasn't come back from the cleaners," Mrs. Connally said.

"Well, take another dress."

"I will not," Mrs. Connally said. "I *selected this dress especially* for the moment that you would announce your support for the man who could lead the Republican party to victory in November."

"Daggonnit," Connally said. "I want to come out for Ford in the worst way and the cleaners are holding up my endorsement."

"We can go tomorrow," Mrs. Connally said.

"There are no reporters at the White House on Sunday," Connally said. "They're all in church."

"Well, then we'll go Monday. What's the big rush? You've been sitting on the fence for so long, a couple of days won't matter."

"I guess you're right," Connally said.

Monday morning the Connallys took off from Houston. But when they got to Washington their plane was stacked up over National Airport for two hours.

When they finally landed, a reporter told the former Texas governor that Ronald Reagan had just announced that he had *selected Richard Schweiker to* run with him if he was nominated on the Republican ticket.

Connally was furious. "If it wasn't for that sick calf and your dress," he told his wife, "we *could have come out for Ford* on Saturday. Now it looks like I'm coming out for Ford just so he'll make me his vice-president."

"Nobody who knows you would dream that, John," Mrs. Connally said soothingly, "leastwise the President. In his heart he knew you were for him all the time."

Connally immediately called the White House and asked to see the President that afternoon.

One of the President's aides told him, "I think you better see him tomorrow. If you saw him today people would think that you were too anxious to get on the Ford bandwagon. By tomorrow they'll know your endorsement of Mr. Ford was sincere."

Well, the rest is history. Connally and the President came out of the White House arm in arm on Tuesday and despite snickering from the White House press corps about the timing, President Ford believed everything Connally told him. That's the kind of man Jerry Ford is, and that is why Connally made his decision long ago to support him 1,000 per cent.

Moscow, London Agree to Publish Scientific Books

LONDON, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—Books written by Soviet scientists will soon be published in Britain under an agreement signed in Moscow, a British publishing firm said today.

Under the contract, signed by Robert Maxwell, director of Pergamon Press, a world oceanographic atlas and several other advanced science and technology books will be published in London this year.

Mr. Maxwell, who visited Moscow recently at the invitation of the Soviet authorities, also attended the international geographical congress held there.

Pergamon Press already issues several English translations of scientific Soviet journals. British and Soviet publishers agreed to publish each other's new books under a five-year agreement signed in 1975.

Mussolini Sword: $3,400

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (UPI).—A 24-inch silver sword once owned by Mussolini was sold last week for $3,400. The sword was presented to the Italian dictator at Tripoli, in a 1937 ceremony, attended by 2,500 Arab chieftains, to symbolize Mussolini's role as their protector.

This summer, the single largest wave of Soviet emigration since 1971 has been taking place with more than 2,000 expected to join the present community of more than 5,000.

Soviet Jews: Mixed Feelings About New York

By Joyce Maynard

NEW YORK (NYT).—Clara and Abram Davidovitch spent the first 50 years of their lives in Odessa, U.S.S.R. On June 25, bearing two one-way tickets and a piece of paper printed with the Brooklyn telephone number of a friend of a friend from Odessa, and not a great deal besides, the Davidovitches arrived at Kennedy International Airport in a planeload of Soviet Jewish immigrants.

They are among the most recent members of an emigration that, in the last five years, has been responsible for the departure from the Soviet Union of more than 110,000 Jews.

Although the annual emigration has dwindled in recent years to less than half the 1972 figure, the number coming to New York has increased steadily.

This summer, the single largest wave of Soviet emigration since 1971 has been taking place, with 2,000 Soviet Jews expected to arrive in New York by the end of September and join a community of more than 5,000 who have immigrated here in recent years.

Mr. and Mrs. Davidovitch were met at their plane by members of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society and taken to a midtown hotel.

The next day, in a small hotel conference room, they listened to an orientation lecture given by the New York Association for New Americans. The lecturer warned them not to sign any leases right away and to keep an eye on their wallets, and welcomed them to New York. "The best advice I can give," the lecturer said, "is to forget who you were back in the Ukraine, and try to begin again."

The Soviet immigrants living here have attempted to do so with varying degrees of success.

Andrei Klionov stood before the window of his Coney Island apartment recently, watching the sun set over the Brooklyn Bridge, and downed a glass of vodka in a single swallow. "America is a golden country," he said with a thick Russian accent.

A few miles away, Jacob Geft, who suffered a stroke at the age of 52, a few months after emigrating from Moscow, leaned on a cane in his small Brooklyn bedroom and uttered exactly the same words. "I only wish," he added, "that I could be a part of this good life."

An Odessa-born barber, cutting hair in Brooklyn, wished for nothing further. "I have good food and a good apartment and a car," he said, "more than I ever dreamed."

In Queens, Ilya Rosiov, a chemical engineer who came from Leningrad six months ago, waited for the mail, as he does every day, and found, as he does every day, that every letter said, "We have no job for you."

Nona Joffe, a medical technician living in Brooklyn, opened a letter from her sister-in-law back in Chernowitz that said she had been denied a Soviet exit visa and begun to give up hope. Mrs. Joffe cried a little, while her 4-year-old son, Ben, folded himself in front of the television set and sang along with the theme song from *Sesame Street*.

Of course, the Soviet immigrants in New York are not all the same, by any means. In fact, they are a highly status-conscious group. Many in the upper ranks will have nothing to do with those of the lower classes.

About a fourth of them are professionals and members of the intelligentsia. They come from Moscow and Leningrad and have settled in Queens or around 116th Street, near Columbia University or in the Riverdale section of the Bronx. Those are also the areas where most of the artists and musicians and writers live.

There is a part of Brooklyn where nearly every butcher shop is kosher, and nearly every man in the street wears a black hat and a beard, and nearly every married woman wears a wig. The immigrants who have become Orthodox since their arrival (few practiced their religion before) are likely to live here. Sometimes the Russian-language newspaper Novoye Russkoye Slovo (the New Russian Word) runs a photograph of a lineup of little boys from this group, proudly smiling, on occasion of their circumcision.

The immigrants from Soviet Georgia and Odessa—many of them blue-collar workers or in retail trades—are more likely to be found farther out in Brooklyn, in what is the city's largest single Soviet-immigrant community. Some now call the area Odessa-by-the-Sea. There, on benches along the boardwalk, old men play chess and read Novoye Russkoye Slovo.

There is a great reluctance among Soviet Jews coming to this country to settle in places like St. Louis or Houston because of the feeling that life there will be very rough—a notion acquired in the Soviet Union, where the standard of living is much lower outside Moscow and Leningrad.

So more than half of those who immigrate to the United States settle in New York. They are taken care of largely by the New York Association for New Americans (NYANA), which provides jobs and financial assistance and pays the family's rent during its first six months in New York.

After that, the household is expected to be self-sufficient and gradually, where possible, to repay its debt. The cost to the organization of a family of four comes to about $4,200. About 80 per cent of Soviet immigrants find employment within their first six to eight months here, according to organization officials.

How well the immigrants in this country actually fare depends greatly on what they came here expecting. Very few of them left the Soviet Union with a clear view of what it would be like to be an immigrant. Many had visions of a romantic journey and something close to a hero's welcome in the United States. And almost none came with an accurate picture of New York.

"The Soviet government overdid the anti-U.S. propaganda so much that we didn't believe [anything bad]," said Mary Rostov, formerly an Intourist guide in Leningrad and the wife of Illya Rostov, the engineer.

"There was an article that came out before we left," she continued, "about a terrible financial crisis in New York City and crime in the streets. We laughed and said, 'Isn't that ridiculous?'"

What saddens the immigrants is not so much the problems of American life as the feeling that they are not a part of that life.

"I stand behind a piece of glass," said Alexander Sapino, a former restaurant owner from Odessa. Now in his mid-50s, he mixes dough at Sam's Knishes in Brooklyn. "I see, but I can't touch," he said.

There is no subject the immigrants speak of with more intensity than the problem of finding employment. Even if the jobs they held in the Soviet Union exist here, they are not likely to get them.

"Coming from a society where a person was only as worthwhile as the work he did," said Wesley Fischer, a sociologist at Columbia's Russian Institute, "doing no work means being worthless."

It is difficult, though, for an immigrant to take a job far below the level he had held in the Soviet Union.

"They aren't used to the idea that you can change jobs," said Natasha Carleton of NYANA, "because in Russia it's often impossible to change jobs, especially for a Jew. They think that if they take this job, or this apartment, they will be stuck in it forever."

Mark Brudne was a high-level engineer in Moscow.

"At NYANA they told me they could get me a job stitching shirts," he said, pacing the floor of his Coney Island apartment. "I have constructed 36-story buildings. I don't expect to start off doing that in this country. But I have something to contribute, and no one gives me a chance."

Brudne sent out a hundred letters to engineering concerns throughout the country. "The responses were almost poetic," he said, "but all negative."

The nostalgia for what is usually spoken of as "the Motherland" is tremendous. It is never stronger, it appears, than in those who, when asked about the Soviet Union, break off the discussion saying, almost leadenly, that they miss nothing.

Others talk about the smell of honey and, always, the birch trees. "This longing," sighed Vladimir Grigorovitch, a painter in Queens, "it is a sickness."

So, amid the assertions of admiration for democracy, the gratefulness to NYANA and the reminders of how hard life was back in the homeland, there is considerable disenchantment and bitterness over a system that may have done a better job in getting the immigrants across the ocean than in taking care of them now that they're here.

PEOPLE: *A Commuter Marriage For the Jenkinses*

There's a lot of talk about commuter marriages in the United States these days—husband working in one city, wife in another, shuttling back and forth on weekends. They are mostly young couples trying to establish their careers. Now comes word from Jennifer Jenkins and her husband British Home Secretary Roy Jenkins—neither of whom has to establish anything—that they will be trying the two-city plan when Jenkins becomes president of the European Commission in Brussels Jan. 1. "I am going to commute to Brussels regularly," said Mrs. Jenkins, "and keep my work here." She holds a number of posts in Britain and earns about £1,300 a year as chairman of the Historic Buildings Council. The Jenkinses have never lived apart in their 31-year marriage.

* * *

Brig. Gen. Dan Shomron, 39, leader of the Israeli commandos who freed 102 hostages at Entebbe Airport in Uganda on July 4, announced Sunday that he is leaving his paratroop corps command. He told his troops that he had been reassigned during a "Paratroop Day" celebration but did not say what his new job would be.

* * *

Actress Elizabeth Taylor arrived in Vienna Sunday to play the role of Désirée in a $7-million film based on the musical "A Little Night Music." She is once again divorced from actor Richard Burton—it became official last week.

* * *

Gladys Knight, lead singer of the Motown Group, Gladys Knight and the Pips, had a 10-pound baby boy Sunday in Detroit. Her husband, Barry Hankerson, said "that boy is as big as two sacks of sugar."

* * *

Former astronaut Buzz Aldrin, who disclosed his drinking problems earlier this year, said he became an alcoholic several years before his 1969 moonwalk and quit drinking only two days before the Apollo-11 flight. During a speech in Orange, Calif., this weekend, Aldrin, the second man to walk on the moon, said he had been "caught in the alcohol trap" as a cadet at West Point. While on combat duty in Korea, he decided not to drink, he said, but gave up when he found his military image measured by the standard "of who can drink the most."

* * *

Twanna Kilgore, a college student from Washington, D.C., was named Miss Black America this weekend in Gary, Ind. Miss Kilgore, 21, is an English major at Federal City College.

* * *

Musician Chuck Leavell says that the Allman Brothers band has split up because of Gregg Allman's testimony against the group's former road manager, John (Scooter) Herring. "As far as I am concerned, the band is disbanded," he said. Leavell and other former Allman band members are playing in Nashville with another group. Se Allman, who is married entertainer Cher, testi exchange for immunit prosecution that Herri provided him with drug-ring has been senten 75 years in prison. Lea that the testimony ag mutual friend was "th straw."

* * *

U.S. Supreme Court Thurgood Marshall, 68, w a heart attack in earl expects to be back at w time when the court re Oct. 4. Marshall plans t to work in his chamber time by mid-August, gin full schedule by Septembe

* * *

Australian Prime Minis colm Fraser has presen yard University with a lion endowment to esta chair of Australian stud to sponsor visiting Af scholars. The gift, hono Bicentennial, was first by Fraser's predecessor, Whitlam.

—SAMUEL JUS



Thurgood Marsh... ...back to...



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